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WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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ALBANY STRIKE LOST.

MEN RESUME WORK PRACTICALLY THE SAME AS WHEN THEY LEFT OFF.

Black-guardism of the Militia—Labor Fakir Mahen Ran Away—A Bank President Cotonel Becomes Acquainted With the Daily People—Gompers Shoots off His Mouth as Usual.

The strike of the street railroad men at Albany was ended last Saturday. The strike was lost. The demand for 20 cents an hour was granted.

But when the other things are considered that the men were compelled to accept, the significance of the one concession vanishes very considerably. Non-union labor is recognized by the union, and the agreement contains provisions that are insulting, not only, but foreshadow the victimizing of a good many of the employes. Exhausted in funds, the men ratified the agreement by a virtually unanimous vote.

On April 13 the Directors of the company sat down to consider a list of 12 demands made by the operators (these demands will be found in parallel columns with the final agreement elsewhere on this page). The answer of the company was given in writing to President F. A. Van Allen, of Division No. 132, and to James D. Sheehan, president of Division No. 148.

In its answer the company refused to grant all but the eighth, ninth and twelfth demands. After a lot of parleying back and forth the company refused to recede from its position, and the men voted to strike.

On Tuesday, May 15, the militia of the county was ordered under arms. The 23d of Brooklyn, composed of brokers and bankers' clerks also left for the scene of the trouble next morning. With the regiment were eighty men from Brooklyn who went with the deliberate intent to take the places of the strikers.

During the march to the car barns, a mob of exasperated men and women followed, throwing stones, sticks and every missile they could catch hold of. The militia immediately charged the crowd with fixed bayonets and fired several shots.

The same day ex-Senator Murphy, a director of the United Traction Company, got his Mayors in Albany and Troy to issue proclamations against the strike sympathizers.

At the same time Mahon the International President of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes of America exposed the dastardly character of the Organized Scabbery by leaving the town. He pleaded other important business. Gompers on the same day shot off his mouth at Washington but kept away from the scene of trouble.

On Thursday three peaceful citizens—business men of the city were shot down in cold blood by a detatchment of the 23d regiment. Public indignation which had been aroused by the wantonness of the militia was fanned into flame by these murderers and the Mayor was called upon to take measures to end the strike.

In Troy, a private who had a brother among the strikers refused to join his company and was arrested. A motorman who was also a militia man and willing to serve was discharged.

The Ninth regiment of New York City was ordered to Albany. Its progress through this city was greeted by hisses from workmen and cheers by businessmen.

Altogether between 3,000 and 4,000 troops were sent to overawe 1,200 strikers—the neighboring towns being also involved. The troops however, found that it was not only the strikers they had to overawe but two-thirds of the population of the city.

Several hundred professional strikebreakers, principally from Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Buffalo, were taken to Albany and paid from $3 to $5 a day with board and lodging besides getting a bonus.

During the strike Bank President Colonel Barnes of the 23d Regiment became acquainted with the DAILY PEOPLE, to whose representative he was inclined to refuse a pass.

"You are inciting the people to riot and incendiarism," he shoutel as he glared at a copy of the paper.

"You are mistaken, Colonel," was the reply. "Just read what we have to say."

"I don't have to read it," he said. "You condemn me for doing my duty, but I don't care, I am here to do my duty and I shall do it. I am here to keep order, and I propose to keep order. Your paper gives me hell, but my business is a soldier, and I want you to understand it. I was at the American Railway Union strike in Chicago and helped to do them up."

Then he started in on Unions and said that he believed in them, but they are not handled right. If they were he would not find that he had to exercise his patriotism and shoot down strikers.

The reporter allowed the Colonel Bank President to sizzle while he was in the mood for it, and after he had become normal again was asked for a pass to enter the lines. He said he could not give it, but he referred the reporter to the Assistant Adjutant and said that if the latter was willing he, Colonel Barnes, would not object. As the reporter left he said in an anxious manner: "I suppose you will give me hell to-morrow."

"War is hell, Colonel, and we shall see that at least one rule of warfare among men, supposed to be civilized, will be observed," was the emphatic reply.

The Assistant Adjutant, after some objections, reluctantly gave the pass.

To give in detail the outrages committed by the militia, from looting stores to committing murder would fill the pages of this paper.

The militia and the strike breakers—against both of which feeling was exceedingly bitter—were sneaked out the back way when the strike was declared off. When the cars started running, the staid burgesses of Albany, whose business had been badly interfered with for ten or twelve days, rang bells, shot off fireworks and cheered the appearance of the cars.

The men went back to work very much dissatisfied. They regard clause six of the agreement with particular disfavor as under its provisions the men who conducted the strike will undoubtedly be discharged. They are highly incensed at the conduct of the international officers of their organization and their faith in pure and simpledom is all but shattered.

STRIKE AFTERMATH.

Robert A. Pinkerton, of the detective agency, denies that Pinkerton men were employed as guards to protect non-union men in the recent difficulties between the United Traction Co. at Albany and its employes. In a communication Mr. Pinkerton says his agency has not had employes as guards in the Albany troubles. He asks that a correction be made of a report from Albany to the effect that his men acted as guards. He does not deny that they acted as spies and "scabs."

In regard to the employment of Pinkerton detectives during the strike just ended at Albany, whether as guards spies or conductors and motormen on cars, there is apparently a wide discrepancy of testimony. A report from Albany contains the following:

"The streetcar strikers and their friends were dumbfounded to-night when they discovered how badly they had been fooled by the United Traction Co. on Wednesday last. The company placed eight Pinkerton men in their headquarters and meeting places without their knowing it, and as a result of a ruse the company is in possession of the names of all the strikers who were planning before the strike was declared off to injure them.

"Of the sixty supposed motormen and conductors brought to Albany that day, forty were Pinkerton men in the employ of the traction company. While the trucks carrying the men were being driven through Broadway and State street they were mobbed by friends of the strikers. Bricks, stones and clubs were thrown, and when the missiles were coming thickest eight of the strangers jumped from the trucks and rushed into the welcoming arms of the strikers, who seemed to regard them as converts. They were taken to the strike headquarters, where they have been pampered and petted ever since.

"When the strike was declared off this morning one of the detectives, who had become friendly with his host, frankly told him he was a Pinkerton man in the employ of the company, and that jumping form the truck during the fusilade was part of a carefuly laid plan. The detective expressed gratification because he had not been compelled to carry the deception further. To-night the strikers declare that the detectives could not have learned anything important, as they had conducted everything in the open."

Gilbert Hall, the "scab," who was shot in the arm Wednesday night, during the melee in Albany, returned to this city yesterday accompanied by four Pinkerton men. The detectives refused to allow him to be interviewed, and soon hustled him out of sight.

The following is a copy of a card which was handed to street railroad men in Brooklyn last week. It speaks for itself.

New York City—Brooklyn May 16, 1901.

If you desire a position as an experienced street railway man, should be glad to have you call at Pierrepont House, Montague and Hicks Sts. (side entrance) personally, between 8 a. m., and 6 p. m., Friday, May 17th 1901, and Saturday, May 18, 1901, for an interview.

Please treat this as confidential and present card on calling. No fees, nor expense.

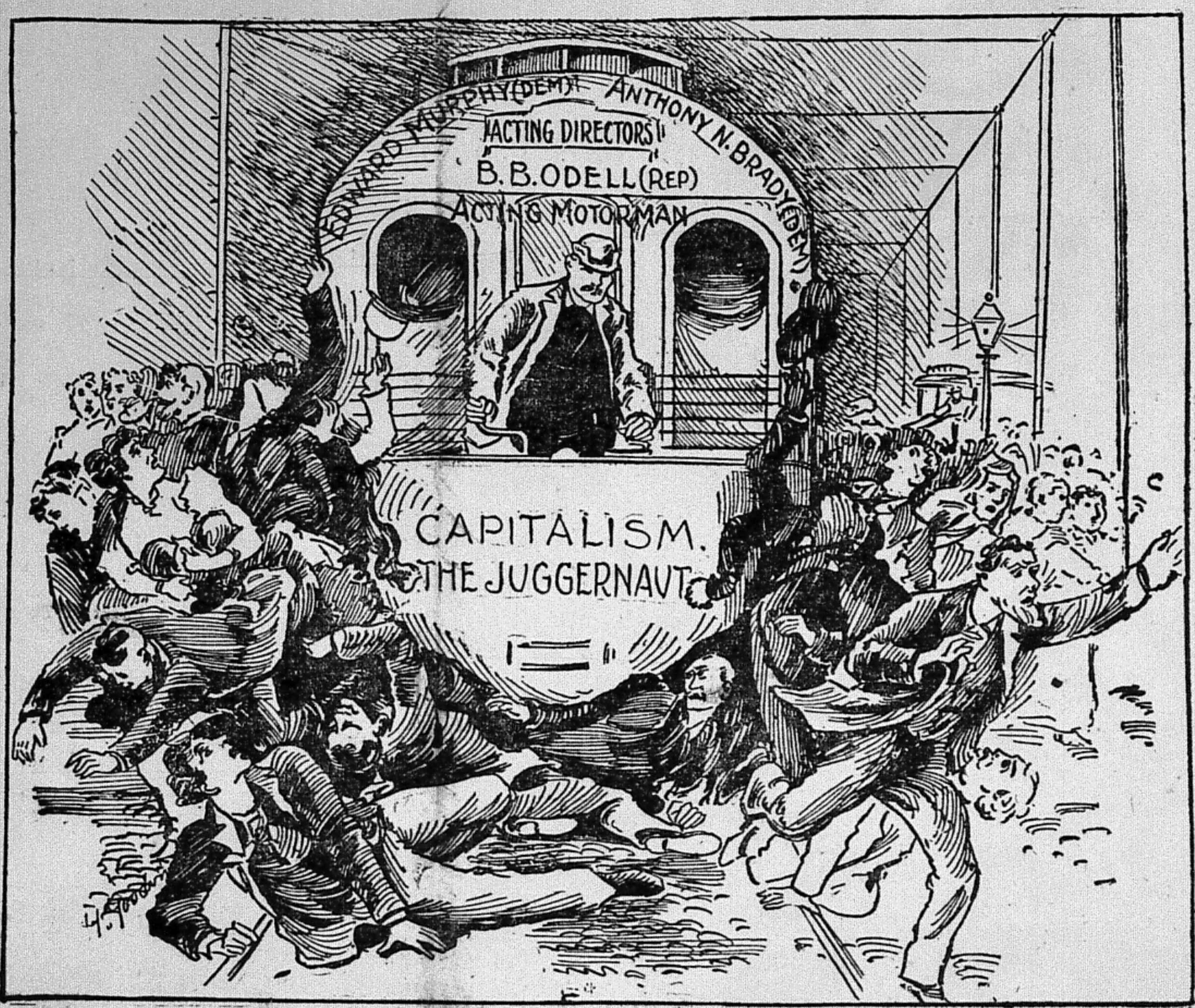
Social Democrats in the Militia.

Private Johnson of the Ninth Regiment who is employed as an oiler by the Metropolitan Street Railway at 51st street and 7th avenue, went with his regiment to Albany.

Johnson is a member of the Social Democracy. He is known at the car barns as a "great worker for the party." Up until yesterday he has been decrying the use of the militia to shoot down workingmen. Yesterday in line with his fellow Kangaroo Social Democrat Carey, of Haverhill, who helps to build armories for the capitalists, Johnson started on the very mission he so loudly pretended to condemn.

Ireland's Population Decreasing.

LONDON, May 20.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, stated that the census returns for Ireland showed a population of 4,456,546, a decrease of 5.3 per cent since the previous census.



WAR ON THE "TRAMP."

Pennsylvania to Get Rid of Displaced Labor.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 19.—The "anti-tramp" convention of Pennsylvania Mayors, Burgesses and other municipal offiecers held in this city last Wednesday believes it has solved the "tramp" problem.

A concerted movement is to be inaugurated throughout the State "to drive every 'tramp' beyond its borders."

The argument advanced is that there is an abundance of employment for everybody, and the man who is wandering about now begging his meals from door to door is not willing to work.

While some advocated the enforcement of existing laws to abate the "nuisance," it was thought this would not be enough, and besides arrest and imprisonment were too costly, what should be done away with. The proper thing to be done was to put them to work on public highways, etc.

One paper voiced the general sentiment when it declared: "There is one way to discourage tramps, and that is to make them work. If they are worked hard enough it will abate them entirely either by killing them off or converting them from their lazy ways. But it would seem that the only way to make them work is to give them the alternative of starving. Either treatment will eventually cure the tramp evil."

Another paper called upon the citizens to refuse food to "tramps," and the police to keep them on the eternal run.

The displacement of labor by machinery in this State is daily throwing into the city streets and the counry roads hordes of men and boys, who are compelled to foot it from place to place, in a vain endeavor to find work.

The capitalists no longer having any use for them they must be chased out of the State. Or if captured are to be made do public work and thus save expense to the tax-payer.

There is at present in this State an agitation in favor of building more roads. The farmers are in favor of good roads—provided they cost them nothing. The present "anti-tramp" agitation fits in so well with the road agitation that we may soon exepect to see every wandering workman gathered in and, shackled with ball and chain, put to work making good roads with three prison meals a day as wages.

Tobacco Trust's Methods.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Industrial Commission gave its attention today to the manufacture of tobacco, with especial reference to the effect of combinations in the business. The first witness was Hugh Campbell, president of the United States Tobacco Company of Richmond, Va., manufacturers of plug tobacco. Mr. Campbell's company is one of four independent companies. He complained of discriminations by the trust, especially in New England. He said jobbers had been granted rebates on the explicit understanding that they shold refuse to sell the brands of the independent manufacturers.

THE "SETTLEMENT."

ORIGINAL DEMANDS.

"'First, that the company would continue to treat with the properly accredited officers of the said divisions of the employees associations.

"'Second, that no person should be allowed to act as a motorman or conductor on the cars of the United Traction company who is not a member of the association; in case of expulsion of any of its members the company could dismiss from its service such member or members upon satisfactory proof of misconduct alleged, or conduct contrary to the spirit or condition of the requests hereby made.

"'Third, that no time table shall be worked until it has received the approval of the executive boards of each of the said divisions of the association.

"'Fourth, that the company shall pay all conductors and motormen operating cars on their lines at the rate of 20 cents per hour; all time on cars to be paid for whether they are running or not; pay all pit men at the rate of 20 cents per hour, and helpers at the rate of 17 1-2 cents per hour, not less than 10 hours to constitute a day's work.

"'Fifth, that all employees of the United Traction company shall have free transportation on all lines owned or operated by the company.

"Sixth, that any member of the association who wishes to lay off on business of the association shall have preference over other men who wish to lay off on individual business; in case of vacancies on the regular runs men to move up in rotation.

"'Seventh, that no employee shall be dismissed upon the unsupported evidence of one inspector.

"'Eight, that the rule to register inspectors should be abolished unless a pass is tendered to the conductor of the car by such inspector.

"'Ninth, that all suspension or dismissals by superintendents shall be subject to reversal by the executive committee of the company.

"'Tenth, that the company shall furnish electric heat or coal to all flag shanties maintained by it and shall not remove any of said flag shanties now maintained by it.

"'Eleventh, that the company shall maintain the same number of relief cars as were run by it on February 22, 1901, and will run more regular and relief cars if travel demands it.

"'Twelfth, that the company shall pay employees for all time lost durng suspension should the employee not be found guilty of the charges preferred against him."

THE AGREEMENT.

Memorandum of agreement between the United Traction Company, of Albany, N. Y., and the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes' of America, Divisions 132 and 148.

First—The parties of the first part will continue to recognize and treat with any committee of its employes, representing organzed or unorganized labor, when they desire to be heard in relation to any grievance.

Second—Any men who may be suspended or discharged by the superintendent shall be entitled to appeal to the Executive Committee of the company and to have a hearing by that committee.

Third—Conductors and motormen who exhibit their several badges by pinning them upon the lapels of their coats shall be permitted to ride without payment of fare on all cars operated on a division to which such conductor and motorman belong and all other employes shall have passes on their respective divisions.

Fourth—Inspectors riding on cars shall not be registered as passengers, unless a pass is given to the conductor.

Fifth—The party of the first part will pay all employes for time lost when they have been suspended by the company and not found guilty.

Sixth—There will be no discrimination against any of the men on account of the strike of May 7, 1901, but this shall not apply to those under arrest or who within the next ten days may be placed under arrest charged with the commission of unlawful or riotous acts until the Executive Committee, after a hearing given to such persons, shall be satisfied that there is reasonable doubt of their guilt, when they shall be restored to their places.

Seventh—The right which already exists is hereby confirmed—viz.: The party of the first part is free to employ union or non-union men and to discharge them for cause.

Eighth—The wages of all the motormen, conductors, linemen and pitmen shall be 20 cents per hour and of pitmen's helpers 17½ cents per hour.

Ninth—The party of the second part agrees that in consideration of the several agreements they will perform their duties in an efficient, faithful and skilled manner.

Tenth—To promote the interests of the parties hereto and to reduce as much as possible inconvenience to the traveling public, it is agreed that no proposition for a strike shall be acted upon by any divsion at the same meeting at which it is introduced; but that at least forty-eight hours shall elapse before such proposition shall be voted upon. And if a strike shall be ordered it shall not take effect until at least six days have elapsed after notice to the company, during which time the employes shall continue their work.

Eleventh—This agreement shall continue in force and shall be binding not only upon the parties hereto, but upon their successors or any organization formed by the members of said divisions for the term of three years from the date hereof.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE INJUNCTION

Strikers Are Now Enjoyed From Obtaining Aid or Accepting Food.

LOUISVILLE, May 20.—Probably the most sweeping injunction ever issued issued against "organized labor" is that just granted, affecting the United Mine Workers in Hopkins County, where a strike is in progress. The decree was granted by Justice J. T. Munn in the County Court. The strikers not only are enjoined from interfering with the company's property, but are prohibited from collecting funds, receiving food or practically in any other way obtaining aid to prolong the lockout.

The injunction is as follows:

"You are hereby enjoined and hestrained from closing down the mines of the plaintiffs, from injuring or damaging their property, from interfering with or destroying their business, from persuading, soliciting, causing or compelling any or either of their employes to stop work or quit their service, or abandon his contract; from retaining any percentum or part of the wages of the employe, or any one of the defendants, whether with or without the consent of the said employe, or any money of said employe whatever, or soliciting, collecting or extorting from any person or persons any money or property, disbursing or paying or furnishing any money or property to any person or persons to be used by any person or persons or set of persons for the purpose of maintaining, supporting, paying or furnishing any person or persons or set of persons engaged in any way in endeavoring to injure or damage plaintiff's mines or business or to close same down, or in persuading or causing or compelling any employe of employes of either plaintiffs to stop work or quit service or abandon his contract with either of the plaintiffs, from furnishing to or receiving from such other or any other person or persons or set of persons any money, property, supplies, arms, ammunition, liquor or other things to be used for the purpose or the purposes aforesaid, and from doing any act in or in furtherance of the conspiracy alleged in the petition to this action."

Denounces Vaudeville.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 20.—"Some of the vaudeville shows given in this town during the past season and attended by many respectable people were an abomination and disgrace. The shows were nothing more than recruiting stations for the devil," said the Rev. Herman Vanderwart, of the First Reformed Church, in his sermon last night. "The Church and the Theatre" was his subject. Three leading social clubs in town gave vaudeville shows last winter.

"The average American likes slang and vulgarity," he added, "and as the actors do not live for acting, but act for a living, they know what the people want and give it to them, notwithstanding its doubtful propriety. It is strange how many church people will pay big prices for theatre seats and on Sunday drop a nickel in the plate. The 'first nighters' are never devoted or active Christian men and women."

ON THE ROAD.

NATIONAL ORGANIZER DALTON REPORTS ON HIS WORK.

Good Crowds Greets Him When the Rain Does Not Interfere—Fakirs Take to Cover When an S. L. P. Man Is About The Pennsylvania Textile District.

The open-air campaign was started in Philadelphia, April 29 at Kensington, a working class district. In spite of the coolness of the evening a large crowd of working people gathered and remained to the close of the meeting. Comrades Siedel, Clark and myself addressed the meeting and were gratified at the interest displayed. The only opposition came from a muchly-soaked individual who insisted on swearing aloud at "high taxes" and asking "wots the matter with Henry George?" Clark told him, and, incidentally, used him as a background on which to throw a picture of tax and other reformers. The fellow evidently did not like to be made useful so he eloped. Section Philadelphia will continue the open air meetings as long as the weather peanuts.

The First of May I addressed a crowd of about six hundred in Baltimore. The affair was arranged by Section Baltimore and, if attendance counts for anything, was a great success. It was like seeing a token of civilization in a land of savages to march up to the labor lyceum and look at the front of the building decorated with red flags, with the Arm and Hammer banner of the Socialist Labor Party in its rightful place: the center. There was a fine programme of songs, music, tableaux, etc There were speeches in English and German and a grand ball to close with.

May 2nd found me at Quakertown, Pa., where we held an open air meeting interrupted by the rain which could not chase away the crowd.

Fortunately the meeting arranged by Section Reading for May 3rd was indoors as the evening was too raw and chilly to gather a crowd outside. There was a good-sized crowd and several questions were asked.

A party of five or six Kangs attended—rather an unusual occurrence—but they would ask no questions nor put up a defence. Section Reading is growing anr is attracting to it the young and active thinking workmen.

Allentown was the next place on the list. It is one of the best towns in the United States for street meetings. From 7 to 10 o'clock every evening a look at the main street would convince you that all the townpeople were out on parade. The fact that most of them talk what they are pleased to call German, but which is really "Pensylvania Dutch," does not matter, as they have been forced by the presence of "civilization" to learn English also, so that now they "talk the two talks." Alleutown lies in that district with Bethlehem and Easton, which the textile capitalists found to be pecularly rich in cheap labor. The sons and daughters of the small farmers are, accordingly, massed into weaving mills and forced to change the rosy flush on their cheeks for the gray, sickly pallor of the factory wage slave. As for the healthy color they bring in from the country with them, well, it goes to tinge and color, and make more attractive the goods they sacrifice life and health to to make for their masters. I had a big crowd for over an hour on the public square, and there was a rush that almost swept me off my box for the leaflets at the close.

The next meeting was at Easton and was held in an immense hall. Section Easton is a recently organized section, and they were very much encouraged when six workingmen applied for admission at the conclusion of the lecture.

Scranton was the next stop, and it seemed that Jupiter Pluvius was wroth with the S. L. P., as it rained the first three nights we tried to hold street meetings. Sunday afternoon, May 12, at the park, I got the first chance to speak. Since then I have held four street meetings, and challenged the leaders of the pure and simple unions to defend in public their actions and the principles on which their counterfeit unions are built.

But these gentlemen know their little book too well to give us such a chance for unmasking them. The strike at Albany has furnished a good theme. It is the old lesson of capitalist ownership and use of the government against the workers and not only the impotence but the criminality of the Organized Scabbery in leading the poor dupes against the bayonets which the fakirs have caused the workers to put in the hands of the enemies of the working class. As the event is still fresh, the crowd naturally flocks around to hear what the speaker has to say about the strike in Albany. From every indication Albany will not be alone this year in furnishing rifle diet to workmen.

WM. S. DALTON.

Jobs for All the Faithful.

The daily record of new appointments in the city departments published yesterday in the "City Record" contains the names of nearly 100 laborers and mechanics and a list of thirty reinstatements. The Department of Street Cleaning reinstates ninteen drivers.

The record of new appointments is now running well above 200 persons a week.

FROM THE SOUTH.

THE VIRGINIAN SOCIALISTS' CALL TO ARMS.

The Disfranchisement of the Negroes Opens the Way to the Disfranchisement of the White Working Class—On to the Ballot Box, and Defeat the Dastardly Plan.

TO THE CITIZENS OF ROANOKE, VIRGINIA:

The Socialist Labor Party of Roanoke, in municipal convention assembled, has nominated the following ticket, and adopted the following demands and manifesto, which we now submit to the Working Class voters of this city:

TICKET.

For delegates to the constitutional convention—

B. I. Downey and H. L. McTier.

For City Council—

First Ward—W. T. Welsh, H. A. Grandstaff.

Third Ward—H. A. Tate, Frank Shull.

Fourth Ward—J. P. Goodman, A. E. Fairweather.

PLATFORM.

Section Roanoke of the Socialist Labor Party reaffirms its allegiance to the National Platform of its Party, and also endorses its courageous and correct policy on the economic and political field. While fully cognizant of this fact, that the overthrow of this capitalist system, and its concomiant evil, wage slavery, can only be successfully be accomplished when the enlightened Working Class shall have obtained control of the government of this country, yet, we also know that while we steadily forge ahead to our final goal, there are certain conditions which can be improved, and the further degradation of the Working Class checked by the enactment into law of certain municipal ordinances, tending toward the alleviation of the conditions that oppress. These ordinances can be secured by us whenever the Working Class becomes conscious of this truth: that all wealth is created by them, and they, being the majority of our population, can have all the boundless wealth of this great country whenever they realize that it rightly belongs to them, and cease grovelling at the feet of those who rob them. They must rise to their feet with the understanding that "he who would be free himself must strike the blow." In view of these facts, the candidates of Section Roanoke, Socialist Labor Party, for the various city offices for which they have been nominated, are pledged to carry out to the letter the following demands:

1. The citizens of Roanoke to have a direct voice in the making of all laws by which they are governed. The city council to submit to the voters at large of this city, for their approval or disapproval any proposed law or amendment to a law, such action to be final and not subject to veto.

2. Every official of the Socialist Labor Party, if elected, shall work for the absolute and unconditional recovery by the city of all municipal franchises, privileges, rights and property, which have already been alienated to private corporations. He shall also oppose giving away any further such grants, or alienations under any circumstances.

3. We demand that the city acquire the street railways, electric light and gas works, and all public utilities requiring a public franchise. The same to be operated co-operatively by the citizens or employes, under the control of the city administration. Said employes to elect their own officers, except such as are elected by a direct vote of the public. No employe to be discharged for political reasons.

4. The abolition of the contract system on all city work. The city to do its own building, grading paving, sewering, and employing its own citizens whenever possible, paying the regular union wage rate of the different trades, eight hours to constitute a day's work for all employes of the city. The minimum wage to be $2 a day.

5. All city printing to bear the union label, and all material used by the city to be the product of union labor.

6. Taxation to the full value of all vacant lots and farm lands within the city limits.

7. Rigid enforcement of sanitary conditions of streets, alleys, lots, lands, factories and workshops within the city limits.

8. The acquisition by the city of vacant lots and land within the city limits, and erection thereon of sanitary and comfortable homes, with all modern conveniences, to be rented by the city to the Working Class at a rental calculated on the cost of repairs and administrative expenses.

9. The immediate establishment by the city of free public bath houses, to be located as conveniently as possible, especially in the shop districts, to be accessible to all, also the erection and full equipment of a large and well ventilated hospital, for patients afflicted with contagious diseases, provided with a most efficient staff of nurses, so that those patients thus unfortunately situated, will not be required to wait on themselves, or go out into the woods and chop free wood in order to obtain the warmth necessary in cold weather, as is the case now.

10. School education of all children under sixteen years of age to be compulsory and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., when actually found necessary, and without inflicting the stigma of pauperism.

11. All public officers to be subject to recall by their constituencies.

12. We condemn the present system of vagrancy laws, which treat poverty and and lack of employment as a crime, and denounce most emphatically the brutal custom of placing oftentimes an honest workingman in the chain gang, and demand that the city provide those socalled tramps with work on city improvements at fair wages, so that thus provided they may be able to reach some place where they may be able to secure steady employment.

MANIFESTO.

Fellow citizens and fellow workingmen of the City of Roanoke: Having submitted to you for you earnest consideration our municipal ticket and demands, we desire to draw your attention to this fact, that hitherto you have been the greatest enemy of yourselves and to your class. The Democratic and Republican parties, which now deem their control over your lives and destinies a fixture, are carefully laying a trap to deprive you of your franchise as a citizen. Hence comes this call for a constitutional convenion, the aims of which we will forthwith proceed to analyze.

Why and for what purpose is this convention called? Ostensibly, if we may believe the promoters of it, to disfranchise the negro vote. But it goes deeper than that, as you will find to your cost before they get through with you. The cry of disfranchisement of the colored man is but the thin end of the wedge which will eventually wrench from your hands the only weapon left you to peacefully right your own wrongs with the ballot.

But why should the capitalist and property-owning class wish to deprive us of our blood-bought right? The answer is easy to a student of sociology. In infancy of the capitalist system the enfranchisement of the working class was a necessity, in order that their masters, the capitalists, could capture and turn the power of the State to their own advantage. In England, the capitalists used the ballots of their wage-slaves to wrench the government from the hands of the landed aristocrats. In the United States the northern capitalists used the ballots of their wage-slaves to hoist into power that formidable Republican party which, through many sanguinary battles, and by political chicanery, broke up the chattel-slave owning aristocracy of the South, and opened up the hitherto closed Southern States to the development of capitalistic exploitation.

Yet why does the Republican party sit quietly by and see the Southern States, one after another, take away from the colored man those rights of franchise which they conferred on him after the war? Why does President McKinley who, on the 4th of March last, took an oath to uphold the constitution of the United States, now witness, without protest, the violation of the fifteenth amendment? Simply because the negro, as a political factor, is no longer needed by the Republican capitalists. Nay, it will be more to their advantage if he is altogether eliminated from southern politics. He has played his part and now must retire from the political arena, and following close upon his heels will trot his fellow wage-slave, the propertiless white voter.

Let us consider the case of the negro first. After the war the vote of the negro was used by the northern capitalists as a means to elect and hold in office a crowd of northern carpet-baggers, the paid spies and agents of those capitalists. As soon, however, as the Southerners obtained their former standing as citizens of the United States, they immediately took steps to oust the carpet-baggers, and to hold in check the newly enfranchised colored man.

This they succeeded in doing by methods similar to those brazenly stated by Senator Tillman from South Carolina in the United States Senate, viz., that the people of South Carolina had become tired of cheating and shooting the negro of that State out of his vote, and so thought it best to disfranchise him altogether.

But why should the Southern Democrats be so anxious to disfranchise the negro at this late day, when he is no longer a menace to the State government? The answer to that is twofold. First, because the Southern negros are, for the most part, propertiless, and consequently non-taxpaying, and by reason of certain State laws and their impoverished condition, the Southern negros have to be educated, and, to some extent at least, supported by the State.

Our agricultural, manufacturing and mercantile industries of the South, are as yet carried on largely by small capitalists, who see their business dwindle down through their inability to compete successfully with the cheap product of great trusts. They also feel the burden of State and municipal taxes cutting deeply into their already crippled revenues. For this reason they have conceived the idea of disfranchising the colored man, hoping by that means to rid themselves of taxation from that quarter at least, by rolling the whole burden of the negro education and support upon their own race. A silly delusion, indeed! The negro is too substantian to vanish at a mere legal say-so. They are here, and if the State refuses to educate or feed them when hungry, they will resort to crime, and will have to be boarded and guarded in some of our State penal institutions: so there will be little relief from taxation after all.

The second point is that the Southern Democrats find that there is very little hope of help for them from the Northern Democrats of the Croker-Belmont stripe (and who without a doubt knifed W. J. Bryan in the last two elections); and also by the two crushing defeats administered to them by the Republican party in the last two presidential campaigns, have at last had this fact forced into their gray matter, that the Democratic party of old is no longer considered a factor in national politics. That fact may have led them to hug to their bosom that false delusion that, at any rate, they could rule at home in Democratic peace and harmony in their different localities, if that disturbing element—the negro—was entirely eliminated from politics. Alas, poor senile Democracy, your disfranchisement of the negro on those grounds will, like a boomerang return with overwhelming force and demolish for all time you and your poor little castle of cards.

Before the war, the great Northern capitalists could expand with freedom so long as a bourbon Democracy held the reigns of government at Washington, so they smashed in their heads. Now that the South is opened up, our Northern capitalist has come south to develop our manufacturing and mercantile industries. He finds himself hampered to some extent by that same old conservative Democracy in our State governments. Hence we find them laying their lines for the upbuilding, in the South, of a strong white Republican party. It can not be accomplished so long as the negro remains a factor in Southern politics. Hence McKinley sits quietly by while the Southern States violate the constitution of the United States. Hence his great tour of the Southern States after the Spanish American War. Hence his appointment of Fitz Lee, Wheeler, and other prominent Southerners to military and political offices. Hence his appointment, a few weeks ago, to office of U. S. District Attorney the State of South Carolina of a life-long Democrat. Hence, also the gold-bug Democrats of the South who voted for Palmer and Buckner in '96, and secretly for McKinley in 1900, and would have done so openly, if not for the negro and social ostracism.

For some years past the tone of the press, and the sentiment of the capitalists of the Southern industrial centres, have been strongly in favor of the policy pursued by the Republican party, which stands pledged to the interests of all large capitalistic concerns. Therefore, eliminate the negro from the politics of the South, and in his place there will arise a powerful white Republican organization which, undeterred by the old soon smash into smithereens that old. Democratic bogy-man, the negro, with wormeaten Democratic hulk, which has been a useless direlect on the political ocean.

Yes, poor little middle class Democrat, with your little antiquated machinery of production and distribution hanging round your neck like a millstone, by far too small to compete with the billion dollar trust, yet large enough to pay cut-throat State and city taxes upon, you are on a bad row of stumps. The large capitalists are here to stay, and they will eventually crush you out of existence as a class, and along with you the Democratic party which stands for your picayune interests. Yes, out, out they will yank you to take your place in the ranks of the ever increasing army of unemployed workmen.

With these pleasant and truthful thoughts we will leave you to dream of your future happiness, when you have disfranchised the negro voter, and have to deal with a white Republican whom you dare not attempt to cheat out of his vote.

Now we will return to the bosom of our own family, the wealth producing working class, and proceed to show how it will be to the interests of the capitalist class to disfranchise the white working class voter also. As already stated, the ousting of the negro from politics in the South would enable the Republican party eventually to capture the governments of various States. The Republican party enthroned in power in the South, the ultra capitalists whom they represent could then the more easily unfold thmeselves, and the sooner have the entire United States under the domination of those large coporate bodies, the giant trusts.

Trusts were never formed for the purpose of providing labor for the entire working class. They only promise employment to those who are actually necessary to their business. Their prime object is to curtail and cut off all unnecessary expenses ,so as to cheapen the cost of production.

But you might ask why the trusts at all, why not do business like our own daddies, in a small way, with free individual competition a la W. J. Bryan and other demagogues? Why, because in our day it is impossible and for this reason: Of all the wealth annually produced in the United States the working class share in wages is only one fifth of the whole, leaving in the hands of the capitalist class the balance four-fifths. As the working class can purchase of that product only what their wages are equivalent to—one-fifth—the four-fifths remains in the hands of the capitalist class, and must be sold somewhere outside of our own home markets, in order that our capitalists may accumulate their profits.

That economic condition necessitated the cheapening of the cost of production of manufacture, so that capitalists might enter the world's market and successfully compete against all the cheap foreign producers, Japan for instance, with its 25 cents per diem working class. It must be quite plain to you that something had to be done, otherwise that four-fifths surplus wealth would remain unsold in the hands of our capitalist class. The result is overproduction, factories shut down, the workers and their families thrown on the street, and that gaunt spectre, the periodical panic, with all its disastrous results would stare them in the face.

The panic of 1893 taught our capitalists a severe lesson. They found that it was impossible to do a successful business in a small way, and from that time dates the commencement of our present mammoth trust.

As a result of the rapid trustification which has gone on since that time in the United States, we are now masters of the industrial world. But at what cost! As a result of that great method of concentration in industry, aided by the introduction into our factories of the very highest improved mechanical machinery, millions of working people, consisting of mechanics, clerical force, foremen, superintendents, agents and small manufacturers and many more have been thrown out into the ranks of the unemployed, the number of which has been variously estimated at from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000. Truly, we have had prosperity but only for the capitalist members of the giant trusts.

Let us consider what the effect has been on the industries of those foreign countries whose markets we invaded and captured by the cheap product of our trusts. In England the iron, shoe, weaving and spinning industries are totally paralyzed. In the English papers we read a continual wail of gloomy dispair, accompanied by the cry of an almost bankrupt government. In France and Germany we hear the same execration against the American product. What can be the result of all this? Russia sounds the keynote by placing a tariff on the American product. England refuses any longer to buy canned goods for her soldiers from American firms. Secretary Hay has been instructed by our government to make inquiries about this discrimination. The fact is that all those countries, whose markets we have invaded and destroyed by our own product, will, sooner or later, have to shut out of their home markets our cheap American product, or reckon with their own Working Class, driven to mad despair by hunger. If on the other hand, those foreign countries do not use the tariff weapon against us, they will assuredly fight us with our own weapons—the giant trust.

Even now England is moving rapidly in that direction. Trusts are being formed hand over fist. In either case, either by a tariff on our product, or by the formation of gigantic trusts, the effect upon our home industries will be very disastrous indeed. Should those foreigners refuse to adopt any of the above methods against us, and conclude to let their home industries go abegging, we could not very long continue to make profit out of those foreigners, because where we sell in the English, French or German market, those foreigners cannot sell because unable to compete with us. Therefore their trade would be at a standstill, their employes on a vacation without pay, no money in the pockets of the Working Class of those countries means no sale for our goods, no matter how cheap they may be. Therefore, you see that, looked at from any standpoint the boasted prosperity of even our giant capitalists can not last for ever, but will recoil on us sooner or later.

In the meantime in the United States capitalists driven frantic in their efforts to stave off the inevitable end, will concentrate with ever increasing energy and intenseness. Thousands more of the small fry will be frozen out of business; millions more of the Working Class will be thrown out on the streets, becoming ever more degraded; crime rapidly on the increase; less facilities for having their children educated; what little property they may have had gone into the maw of the real estate shark. But out of the midst of that chaotic confusion will, with increased momentum and firm determination, rise into clear view the now solid phalanx of the Fighting Socialist Labor Party, emblazoned on the warm folds of their bright banner those immortal words of Marx: WORKINGMEN OF THE WORLD UNITE. YOU HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE BUT YOUR CHAINS, AND A WORLD TO GAIN.

Fellow Workers, the above is a correct picture of economic conditions. For those reasons, the lackeys of the capitalist class (one of whom you nominated in our city Democratic primary) will endeavor to deprive you of your vote, if not now, certainly later, because the more propertyless the capitalists make the workers, the more illiterate they become, and illiteracy, if not also lack of property, will disfranchise you. Besides, with that large and ever increasing army of the unemployed to reckon with, and the undeterred and uncompromising work of the Socialist Labor Party, calling continually upon the working class to vote themselves into power and take what rightfully belongs to them, the machinery of production and distribution, using it for themselves and not for the benefit of a few idle capitalsts, yea, with the progress of our work among our class, a great terror has fallen upon the hearts of the capitalist class lest their wage slaves eventually heed the advice we give them, and march to the ballot box and overthrow this capitalist system of crime and degradation.

Therefore, in self defence, they will take your ballot from you if you let them.

It is not for naught that a Chauncey M. Depew warns his class to beware, or a Mark Hanna cries out like the wail of a lost soul, when he said to his colleagues "My friends, there is no further danger from the Democratic party. The future battles will be between the Republican party and the dangerous Socialists."

Fellow workingmen, we have submitted to you what seems a rather long manifesto; yet we considered that the conditions which at present surround and overshadow our class justified us. And now having shown up those conditions in the clearest light possible in our limited space, we have done our duty, and it is up to you. If you doubt any of those statements which we have in regard to the final end of capitalism, we will gladly meet any one you may name and debate them in public. If, on the other hand, you are satisfied that our statements are correct and irrefutable, then cast your ballots on the 23d of May for the S. L. P. candidates for delegates to the constitutional convention, who are pledged to fight for the rights of their class, and to maintain inviolate in their hands that weapon, with which they will, when clothed and in their right mind, smash in the head of this present capitalistic system of degrading wage slavery, and rear on its ruins the glorious Socialist Republic, wherein the Working Class having regained their tools, will at last be master of the situation. On to the Socialist Republic.

SECTION ROANOKE, S. L. P.

Another Utopia Gone.

Another Utopia has gone. This was the Shalem Colony in New Mexico, founded by John B. Newbrough, and conducted by one Andrew M. Howland of New Bedford, Mass. The experiment was inspired in 1882 by Mr. Newbrough, who published a book called "Oahspe," containing a new religious doctrine. In the following year a community was organized at a convention held in this city. Its objects were the care of foundlings, orphans, and unprotected children, provision of homes for them, rearing them upon strictly vegetable diet, and allowing but two meals a day, this, according to one of the rules, being "to raise a more spiritually minded people." Mr. Howland supplied money enough to establish a home near Dona Ana, N. M., expending about $500,000 on the experiment. Government was by dictates of the spirits, as conveyed through the leader, and while Mr. Newbrough lived the colony was fairly prosperous and content. But Mr. Howland, his successor, was not a good medium for spiritualistic communications, the report says, and one by one the colonists deserted Shalem for the flesh-pots, until there were not enough left to continue the experiment.

WAR ON "UNIONISM."

THE FIGHT STARTED BY THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY SPREADS.

Seven Corporations Follow Its Example To Remain Idle Until the Labor Question Is Settled and "Settled Right," the Employers Say—Thousands of Wage Workers Already Destitute.

DAYTON, O., May 13.—The lockout that began in the National Cash Register Company's plant—the model factory of the world—has spread like a plague. The entire industrial life of the city is affected.

Thousands of workmen are without means of buying food. They cannot make the payments on their homes to the company's building associations. Unless they surrender they must soon lose their homes and be reduced to destitution. It is evident that the capitalists are in for a fight to the death. Some are preparing to go abroad with their families, leaving their former employees to their fate.

These corporations and firms have announced that they are practically out of business and that their machinery will remain idle until the labor question is settled—and "settled right" they say grimly, which means as the capitalists desire it "settled:" the National Cash Register Company, employing 2,400 men women and girls; the John Rouser Company, the Requarth Compny, the Dayton Lumber Company, the Gebhardt Lumber Company, the Globe Planing Mill Company, Houck & Ely, Kurtz & Johnson and every contracting carpenter mason and builder in the city.

The greatest interest centres in the situation at the cash register plant, where the trouble had its origin.

The employers, who have secretly agreed upon a united stand, announced that they would tolerate no more "dictation" or annoyance from the unions; that to bring matters to a permanent settlement they would close down and make non-union contracts for a number of years.

The men walked out and the gates were barred. Both sides are standing firm.

The National Cash Register Company has had much trouble with its employees of late. This is the famous model plant that has been visited by students of social matters and by manufacturers from nearly all parts of the world. It is built almost entirely of steel and glass and is operated by electricity. The employees have large and airy workshops, luncheon-rooms, bathrooms, libraries, rest-rooms, lectures playgrounds, musical entertainments and many other "educational and entertaining" conveniences which were devised to extract from them the greatest amount of labor at least expense. President Patterson was known familiarly as "John," and the reported feeling between employer and worker was for years a subject of wonder and comment.

There have been several strikes in this "Utopia" of late. President Patterson alleges that things had come to such a pass that there was not a day when he was not visited by some committee or walking delegate and annoyed with petty complaints. The latest trouble was more than he could bear, he says.

Four men were discharged from the moulding department. They complained to the union. A committee appeared for them. The head of the moulding department said the four men were trouble-breeders, agitators and a menace to the welfare of the works. They had been discharged, and that was all there was to it. The committee demurred to the charges and demanded that the four men be reinstated. The company refused to do this. Then the committee declined further consideration of the matter and ordered out all of the moulders.

The metal polishers struck in sympathy. It was seen that there was to be a general strike, so the company closed down.

The cash register plant has been chosen by writers on social economics as a type to represent the so-called order of things industrial. In its operations the theory of profitable mutual interest had been practised with the results mentioned.

The factory was surrounded by a lawn, around which were some flowers and shrubs. The workrooms were enlarged, better sanitation and light were secured, and uniformed janitors looked after rooms and grounds.

Medicines were supplied free of charge.

Bathrooms for both sexes were established.

A lunchroom was provided for the women and girls, where a meal was served for a small sum a day from each person.

A cooking class was organized under an experienced teacher.

A rest room was provided for the feminine workers, with cots, easy chairs, a piano and a library.

Two recesses were given each day.

Social meetings were instituted.

For the men there were a library and two large lecture rooms, one at the factory and one in Dayton, where they were addressed by "eminent" speakers.

The march of "improvement" did not stop here. The dilapidated village of "Slidertown," where the workers were colonized, was renamed "South Park;" prizes were offered for the most attractive back yards, for the best effects in window-boxes, and for vine planting; and two acres of ground was set apart as a garden school for boys.

South Park became a lively place. One of its streets has been pronounced the most beautiful thoroughfare in the world, considering the size of the lots and houses. All this was done with the view of obtaining more work at comparatively less wages than were paid elsewhere. The workers, it is believed, have seen through the fraudulent character of these plans, and have, consequently, become dissatisfied. The company, it is claimed, finding that the spell of its illusion was broken, thereupon ordered the lockout.

A "PROTESTERS" MEETING

That Was Enlivened With Cheers for the S. L. P.

Last night the Building Trades Council paraded to Cooper Union where a mass meeting was held to protest against the decision of the Court of Appeals, which adjudged unconstitutional the Prevailing Wage and Stone Dressing laws.

The secretary of the council had announced that 15,000 men would be in line. At 9 o'clock there were about 300 people in the hall when the paraders marched in. They all got in and the hall was then about three quarters full.

Joh nSwinton who acted as chairman started the ball rolling by stating that the committee had handed him a list of speakers on which there was a number of "Hons."

The list started with "Hon." John Swinton and followed with "Hon" John Ford the Senator, "Hon" John Brooks Levett, the reform lawyer, "Hon" Henry George, whose occupation is the son of his father; then followed the "Reverends" Rev. Madison C. Peters and Rev. W. D. P. Q. Bliss.

Swinton said that he protested against the list and finally succeeded in having them put down to the bottom and members of the Council to speak first. Swinton said the "Hons." and "Revs." were no good at a workingmen's meeting. He said: "This meeting was called to give notice to Paddy O'Brien at Albany that the Building Trades Council was not asleep and that it would make its protest felt."

The first speaker was George Reed of the Council, who in speaking of the Employers' Liability Bill, said: "I thank God that we have a Governor who is looking out for the interest of the employes as he did when he returned the bill."

Next appeared Joseph A. Lord of the Council, who began with "Well, boys, we will attend meetings like this until we agitate the grey matter in our brains and vote good men into office, who will stand for your interests. Then we will not meet to protest, but to divide the good things we make. Some may think I am a Socialist, but I'm not. (A Voice: Vote for the Socialist Labor Party ticket.) Great applause. "No we will not; I didn't come here to say anything, and I will not say anything."

The chairman then came forward and said: "The 7th Regiment is under arms and will be sent here to keep the peace." (Great laughter as the chairman took his seat).

Henry George then ambled forward. He said: "Shall we elect better men to office, is not the question. The question to decide is to change the system." Then he rung in the old "taxation at the bottom of it all" twaddle. The crowd soon wearied of him, and amid jeers and laughter he sat down.

"Hon" Ford was not to be found when called. Rev. Alphabet Bliss had also decamped. But Rev. Mad. Peters remained. He gave forth this brilliant epigram: "I don't think we ought to criticize the judge, but the decision."

The crowd had been dwindling right along and when Reformer Brooks got a hearing he said: "The decision is called class legislation; I say it is a class decision." No one applauded.

The chairman when presenting the resolutions was interrupted by cries: "Let us hear something about Socialism." "I will after the resolutions have been presented." After the resolutions were adopted, the chairman of the committee usurped the position of the chairman of the meeting and announced adjournment. As the remainder of the audience filed out there were cheers for the S. L. P.

Labor Fakirs Scent a New Field.

Delegates from Southern "labor unions" who visited Fall River recently gave a different version of the possibilities of unionism among textile operatives in the South than that commonly accepted in the North. All that is needed, they said, to create a strong "trade union" sentiment in Southern mill towns is that the operatives there should learn as much as the delegates had about the conditions in Northern cotton mill towns, brought about largely, they believed, through the strength of "labor" organizations and the consequent effect politically. A large majority of the operatives in many Southern districts cannot read, and they are content with their conditions of long hours and small wages paid in store orders, the delegates said, only because they do not know that they have it in their power to better these conditions. These assurances greatly encouraged the Fall River labor fakirs. They predict that a great textile "union" movement will sweep over the South within the next two years, thus "equalizing" conditions as between the mills in Massachusetts and those in the Carolinas and relieving both mill owners and mill-workers in the North from the "unequal competition" of which they now complain.

Can't Sell Himself Into Slavery.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 8.—Alexander Williams, a negro who was arrested for having violated a "slavery" contract in Anderson county, where the recent system of convict slavery was broken up by the courts, has been released by a magistrate because the court ruled that a man can no longer sell himself as a slave. Williams was indebted to J. S. Fowler, who formerly operated a stockade, for $150. He was "leased" by a man for whom he was to work a year to settle the account.

Under the contract the negro agreed to be shackled, to be locked up in a stockade at night, and to accept whippings when the owners deemed it necessary. After working for a time the negro broke the rules and left. He was arrested. The prosecution endeavored to have him sent to jail, but the court held that such contracts were null and coid and opposed to public decency. An appeal has been taken to a higher court.

Four citizens of Anderson and about a score of guards are now under indictment for having operated a system of slavery under which negroes were held as bondmen for years and severely punished.

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

SECTION BUFFALO, S. L. P., BRANCH 4, meets at International Hall, 251 E. Genesee st., near Michigan st., upst. Public lectures and discussion on questions pertaining to Socialism, every Monday, 8 p. m., except 4th Monday of month, which is reserved for business meeting. Everybody welcome. Bring friends along. 461

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue. Newark, N. J. 485

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peschine ave., Newark, N. J.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 486

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary K. Wallberg. 408

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 312 W. 143d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p. m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday at above hall, Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Suscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets every second Sunday of the month, 2.30 p. m., headquarters, 1304 Germantown avenue. BRANCH No. 1 meets every Tuesday evening same place.

LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, Newark N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129½ W. First street, corner Spring. 435

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets on every second Sunday of the month at 2.30 p. m., at its headquarters, 1304 Germantown aveune. Branch No. 1 meets on every Tuesday evening at the same place.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue. Westville Branch mets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

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DOCUMENTS FOR HISTORY.

A discussion having started between Ward H. Mills of Dallas, Tex., and W. E. Farmer, editor of "The Farmers Review" of Bonham, Tex., on the matter of a controversy, which, the former states, once occurred between THE PEOPLE and W. E. Farmer, several correspondents from Texas have written to inquire on the subject.

The clippings sent us on the discussion between the two gentlemen are both taken from the issue of "The Farmers Review" of April 25, 1901.

The statement made by Ward H. Mills runs as follows:

"If Bro. Farmer will reproduce in 'The Review' a controversy that occurred between Mr. De Leon and himself, published at a time when he was not so far advanced in his studies of social questions, I believe he ,in common with 'The Review's' readers, will understand that the literary duel of that time was a thing so one-sided as to be smiled at in the light of to-day. And I give Comrade Farmer credit for a mind too broad to allow that intellectual tilt to rankle and prejudice him in his policy affecting the interests of the working class."

W. E. Farmer's answer to this is:

"There is one statement especially, in Comrade Mills communication to which I desire to call attention; that is, his statement concerning a controversy between myself and Mr. Daniel De Leon, editor of THE PEOPLE, published in New York. Now, if I had any controversy with the above named gentleman last year I have no knowledge of the matter. I did on one occasion state my objections to some of the tactics of the S. L. P. in a comment on a letter from a comrade of Colorado, Texas. I quoted a statement made in the natonal convention (if I am not mistaken) of the S. L. P., which was a confirmation of my position, but if THE PEOPLE ever criticised my position I never saw the criticism, I have never received THE PEOPLE as an exchange, and doubtless something may have appeared in its columns that never came to my notice."

In answer to our Texas correspondents, we reproduce below, from the files of THE PEOPLE, an article published in the issue of November 20, 1898, under the caption "Political and Economic." The article covers the full ground of inquiry. Here it is:

[THE PEOPLE, Sunday Nov. 20, 1898.]

The San Antonio, Texas "Socialist Economist" [W. E. Farmer, Editor and Proprietor] furnishes the occasion not only to restate certain matters that, by the light of the recent elections, need restatement, but to elucidate the "gentleness" of THE PEOPLE'S critics, the "undue severity" of THE PEOPLE toward those whom it criticizes, and the characteristics of most of the adversaries of the uncompromising tactics of the Socialist Labor Party.

The "Socialist Economist" having pronounced Altgeld "the best friend labor has to-day among the prominent men of Illinois," and having also started to boom a certain new organization launched in Austin, Tex.,—The Co-operative Commonwealth of America,—THE PEOPLE published early in August the two following articles:

I.

The "Socialist Economist" published in San Antonio, Texas, is a new publication that has entered the field of the ongoing debate on the Social Question; and it has reached this office recommended as a Socialist paper. We fail to find one editorial line or thought that would bear out the opinion of its being Socialist; true enough, it publishes the Socialist Labor Party platform and Comrade Watkin's article on Socialism, but, with even-handed "impartiality," it also publishes the Populist platform; nowhere, editorially, is any evidence given of the understanding of the class struggle between the working class and the capitalist class, consequently, of a knowledge of that mechanism of society that points to Socialism as the only logical solution, and to the tactics that are imperative under the circumstances.

That this opinion is not hypercritical, and how important a clear understanding of the class struggle is, unless one is ready and willing at any time to capsize, the following passage from the leading editorial of the "Social Economist" of the 5th inst. will bring out strong. The passage is this:

"John P. Altgeld is the best friend labor has to-day among the prominent men of Illinois."

So far from this being thus, Altgeld is about the worst enemy of the working class in the country.

The man who, like Altgeld, will indulge in radical sounding phrases, and at the same time do the practical work for the capitalist; the man who will pose as the friend of labor by denying Cleveland's right to interfere with the military in a strike, while he himself lets the militia loose upon the strikers; the man, who, before the workers, poses as their champion in Chicago against Cleveland, and then comes to New York to justify his conduct before capitalists, and does so by enumerating all the deeds of high-handed brutality that he committed against the workers; the man who declares for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 as indispensable to freedom and inveighs against "gold bugs," and at the same time has all the leases of his own real estate made payable expressly in gold; the man who seeks to gain popularity among the workers by subsidizing an Anarchist paper; the man who never once declared in favor of the abolition of the wage system of slavery, i. e., in favor of the abolition of his own class' system of wage-slave-holdership and exploitation, and quickly joins any and every movement that, by reason of its wild language, is likely to mislead the workers away from their own, the Socialist Labor Party, and carry them into the quagmire of bourgeois radicalism;—such a man is a demagogue, such a man is a scheming charlatan, such a man is a dangerous enemy of the revolutionary movement of the proletariat. He is a lure, a decoy duck, an ignis fatuus. Such is Altgeld.

A Socialist paper is aware of the fact; it is aware of the principles that underlie the fact; it is aware of the necessity of making this fact clear, of doing all in its power to counteract the perfidy of the Altgelds. No Socialist paper would fall into the trap of Altgeldism.

The "Social Economist" is not a Socialist paper to-day. We trust, however, that it may have an honest foundation, and that it may be gifted with sufficient manliness to take this criticism in good part, and hasten to correct its errors.

II.

On the 27th of last month there was issued from Austin, Texas, the prospectus of a new organization—The Co-operative Commonwealth of America—that is, to establish peace on earth and good will toward men.

Before one has read very far, the question begins to gather shape in one's mind, HOW? As one proceeds reading, the question grows in size, in definiteness and in numbers; until one reaches the end, then one huge, clear, distinct "HOW?" sticks out over the whole thing. The prospectus, or platform, and form of organization, give no cue to the answer, while the Socialistic character of its specific demands only serves to incite curiosity all the more on that pregnant question—HOW?

It may be safely set down as an undeniable fact that the impossibility of the continuance of the Capitalist System is generally recognized, and that likewise is recognized the logical sequence of the Socialist System. But a like stage being arrived at on any issue, there is encountered a still more critical stage, the stage embodied in the question of "How?" A stage so critical that, unless safely weathered, all previous progress goes for naught.

History's pages are full of illustrations on the point that the "How?" is the determining facor in all issues.

"Freedom" was the issue that incarnated itself in our Civil War. No soberminded man will to-day deny that "Freedom" was as much the ideal of Jefferson Davis as it was of Lincoln. The goal seemed one—"Freedom"—and yet, how different did it turn out in fact; how differently was it not molded by the "How?" of each! Again;

"Farmer," the Tory phampleteer, who, during our Revolutionary days tackled Hamilton, had "Freedom" for his motto, and so had Hamilton. The goal seemed one—"Freedom"—and yet how differently was it not molded by the "How?" of each! Again;

The Cavaliers of Charles I. and the Roundheads of Cromwell both quoted from the identical Scripture; "Religion" was on the lips of both, and in many a bloody encounter the same Biblical passage happened to be the battle slogan of the one and of the other. And yet, how difficulty did not the "How?" of each set mold its "religious" goal!

These examples will suffice. To-day a man tells us nothing, even if he tells us he wants the "Co-operative Commonwealth." Unless he tells us "How" he wants it, he leaves us wholly in the dark.

The identical mineral and other elements, go up into; the identical climate surrounds; the identical air, water, sunshine, is absorbed by the crab apple tree and the contiguous Bartlet pear tree; yet, owing to the different structure of the cells of each of these trees, the identical sap that courses and is filtered through their veins, in the end reappears transmuted into a crab apple, on the one, into a Bartlet pear on the other. The cells of each answer the question "How?"

As with fruits and animals in the domain of biology, so with revolutions or social products in the domain of sociology. Methods, tactics are all-important. They alone answer the question "How?";—and as the various fruit on trees, and the various cubs of animals, tell of the cellular structure through which each is strained and thus give an insight into biologic "How?", so, and only thus, can the sociologic "How?" give a foretaste of what the goal will be in fact.

The "Cooperative Commonwealth of America," started in Austin, Tex., leaves the public in the dark. We shall be glad to give the new organization space to satisfy the just curiosity on its "How?"

To the above criticisms the "Social Economist" of last August 26th, makes the following answer:

"Some of our friends attach too much importance to Prof. De Leon's criticism of the 'Social Economist.' Feel no uneasiness. The professor's fangs were drawn long ago by those excellent Socialist propaganda papers, the 'Appeal to Reason' and the 'Coming Nation.' When a man has earned a reputation as a class-conscious liar and capitalist pimp, the 'Social Economist' can afford to laugh at his pompous arrogance, while it forges right ahead as an Evangel of Socialism."

Thus, one after another, these "evangels of Socialism" pillory themselves,—and we shall help them along in their valuable work. They proceed upon the fisherman's theory that "'tis good fishing in troubled waters." The troubled social waters of our generation are used by them exclusively to fish in. With unconscionable recklessness they sail in; sublimely ignorant, they dash ahead; the holy cause that is up they approach and handle with the smirched hands of the quack;—and when, in the most academic manner and courteous language their errors are treated and exposed, and thereby the mischief they may do is at least checked, they come out, one and all, in their true colors, the colors of the exposed and foul-mouthed fraud.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

MILITIA OUT A-HUNTING.

The Game Are the Workingmen Whom the Fakirs Have Squeezed Dues Out of.

The Twenty-third regiment of Brooklyn which was ordered to Albany Tuesday night to "quell rioting strikers," is one of those regiments, which, when there was perhaps a plausible excuse to justify its existence and a need for its services, refused to respond to the call for duty. That was three years ago at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war.

They have gone to Albany, we are told, "to redeem the fair name of their regiment from the 'mistake' of three yars ago."

The Twenty-third regiment is made up of bankers' clerks, brokers' clerks and kindred parasite elements of present day society. Many of them are clerks in Wall street. A "whole raft" of them work for Cornelius Bliss, a member of McKinley's first cabinet, and yesterday, when they applied for leave of absence, they were enthusiastically told: "Certainly, certainly; go and do your duty."

The orders for the regiment to report to General Robert Shaw Oliver at Albany were sent to General McLeer at his home, No. 473 Halsey street, Brooklyn.

"At once," the order read; there was to be no delay.

The captains with the rosters of their companies before them, dispatched their own messengers and messages for the soldiers under their immediate command. But more general measures were taken to gather the 740 men of the regiment.

To every theatre in Brooklyn the telephore message was sent:

"Please announce from the stage that the Twenty-third regiment is ordered to proceed to Albany at once. If any Twenty-third man is in your house tell him to report at the armory at once."

The announcement was made at the first opportunity, and in nearly all the theatres hearing it, two. three, half a dozen men arose and hurried out.

Some of these men were in evening dress, for the Twenty-third is the Seventh Regiment of Brooklyn, and some had young women with them at the theatres.

The same message was sent to the Long Island College Hospital, where commencement exercises were being held.

The men, hurriedly summoned, came rushing in from theatres, clubs and their homes. Cabs came rattling up from all directions, bringing men in their evening dress, and women in handsome evening gowns accompanying them.

By 11.45 p. m., 250 men had heard the summons and were at the armory. Some of them thought at first the matter was a joke, but when they learned the truth, tried to go home. A sentry at the door, however, stopped them with a gun and turned them back.

The universal opinion was voiced by a sergeant when he said:

"Boys, we're ordered up there because we don't know those fellows in Albany and they don't know us. So they know what to expect, and so do we.'

Col. Brady said: "We don't know what is expected of us, but you can be very sure, though, that whatever is expected of us will be done just as well as every man knows how. The men are ready and willing to do anything that's wanted of them."

Some of the men showed such joy at the chance to shoot strikers with immunity, that they raised ear-splitting yells. As some of them put it, not since 1895, had they had such a chance.

The Twenty-third regiment is a "strike" regiment. During the switchmen's strike at Buffalo in 1892—a strike made to enforce a state law—the ten hour law—this regiment was sent to uphold the companies breaking the law. In 1895, they, with the Seventh and other regiments of the First and Second brigades, were used as capitalist arbitrators to break the strike of the Brooklyn trolleymen.

While they played the coward and baby act during the Spanish-American war, they are now keen to get out on the "duty" for which they are organized—the shooting down of defenceless people.

Colonel A. C. Barnes, commanding, in an interview said: "The Twenty-third will always do its duty. We will give a good account of ourselves at Albany."

The capitalist press yesterday, from "friend of labor" yellow journals to the open advocates of rifle diet for workmen sheets, gave glorified accounts of the departure of the regiment.

It was reported that enthusiastic crowds cheered the regiment's progress, while the fact was, that few people saw or knew of the departure until reading of it in the papers yesterday.

The men cheered but it was cheers from craven hearts. It is notorious that even in strike "duty" they are poltroons.

THEY HAULED THEM JUST THE SAME.

It was a noticeable fact that on the way to the Grand Central station many of the railroad employes of the city who came in contact with the Twenty-third, were not at all kindly disposed toward the men in uniform. While some of the men on the cars on the Brooklyn side of the river only grumbled, some of those in Manhattan were bolder. On one of the cars of the Third avenue elevated a guard blocked the platform so that one of the men could not get by without squeezing him. When the Twenty-third men were marching along Forty-second street a motorman of one of the cross-town cars shouted an insulting remark, but the men for whom it was intended did not hear it, or if they did, paid no attention, and did not so much as look in the direction of the trolley car where the motorman rode.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY

FACTS THAT REFUTE THE CLAIMS OF PROSPERITY HOWLERS.

Items from Many Parts of the Country That Show Worse Than European "Pauper" Wages—A Dollar a Day a High Figure Now.

While President McKinley, the erstwhile advance agent of prosperity is traveling in regal state through the country, announcing that prosperity is here, and incidentally launching battle ships with which to secure more markets, the working class, despite his repeated assertion that they are "sharing fully in the unprecedented prosperity" finds its wages steadily going down.

Not only in this city, but throughout the country, wages under prosperity are getting below the European "pauper" level.

The following instances support this statement.

Men employed in the saw mill of the Knoxville Furniture Co. at Clinton, Tenn., went on a strike to have their wages increased from 80 cents to $1 a day.

The Philadelphia North American tells the story of a man who committed suicide because he could not obtain work, and he had only ten cents left for food for his wife and four children. When at work he usually earned $6 a week. One brother (also with a wife and four children) is clerking in a shoe store. Having been in the business for ten years he gets $7 a week. Another brother (with three children) earns $5 a week. They were not able to give much assistance. The suicide with his family lived in two rooms.

At the Tuscaloosa, Ala., rope factory a man and his two daughters of nine and ten years get 60 cents a day for twelve hours' labor, the children getting but ten cents apiece.

The woodworkers employed at the factories in Owosso and Corunna, Mich., get an average of 75 cents a day. The best paid workmen get $7 a week.

One of the factories at Corunna was given a bonus of $7,000 by the town—to locate there. The little business men believing it a good business investment, as it would give them a chance to get a little of the hide of the workmen brought to the town.

A pure and simple union was organized which resulted in the discharge of all that joined it. As the "union" coud not flourish without the high dues it soon went to pieces. The small business men stood by the capitalists by refusing credit to the men locked out.

In Renovo, Pa., which is described as "a progressive manufacturing town where labor is largely employed," labor is considered "well paid" that gets a dollar a day.

In Indiana a dollar a day is big wages. The West Muncie Strawboard Company employs 50 men, its weekly pay roll is $100 a week. At the Collins Car Iron Slatting Company near Muncie there are 50 men with a weekly pay roll of $150. Three hundred and fifty other men in factories in the vicinity of Muncie get from $3 to $4 per week, boys get much less. There is a glass factory where 200 men and boys earn $600 per week. The average small factory in Indiana employs about 50 men with a pay roll of about $100 per week.

At Danbury, Conn., 65 young women weavers employed at Allings' mills struck recently against a twenty-five per cent reduction in their already scant wages.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, the cloakmakers recently struck against the introduction of the team system by which girls are employed in other cities $3 or $4 a week The cloakmakers, themselves, earn $15 a week in the busy season of three or four months duration.

These evidences could be multiplied indefinitely. From the foregoing it may be seen that the facts refute the claims of the prosperity howlers who assert: "Everything is prosperous and there is not an idle man in the country; everyone being employed at good wages."

Trusts Going to Dakota.

PIERRE, S. D., May 8.—The business of incorporating mining, petroleum and manufacturing companies seems to have been tranferred bodily from New Jersey, whose treasury has been made rich by the fees derived from that source, to South Dakota, where it now flourishes. During the last year companies have been organized under the South Dakota law representing capital of nearly $2,000,000,000. The South Dakota law is the most liberal of all in the United States. The total expense of incorporating a company is a $10 charter fee, and the amount of capital makes no difference. There is no franchise tax, no assessment on dividends and no personal liability on paid-up stock. The only tax is on property in the State.

Sultan's Strike Methods.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 7.—The sultan has just settled, in his own way, a unique strike. A number of young military doctors, about to leave the Imperial School for a year's service in the military hospitals, struck because they had received no pay for six months. They addressed a strong letter to the sultan, saying that they were dying of hunger, and had decided to apply for the scraps from the imperial table. The sultan flew into a great rage when he read the letter. He forthwith ordered the strikers to be sent to the Yemen garrison in Arabia, one of the most undesirable berths in the Turkish army.

STRIKE BREAKERS.

A Valuable Adjunct to the Labor Lieutenantship.

Thomas O'Neil, vice president of Albany Division, No. 148, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, is reported as saying: "Of the men who came here to take the places of the men on strike several say they were brought here under a misapprehension. This may be true, but I do not understand how it can be the case. The newspapers have given the strike wide publicity. How a man can come here and say he did not know there was a strike is, to say the least, strange."

There is nothing strange about anything when you understand it.

It has developed in recent years that besides having the Organized Scabbery in their service the capitalists have supplemented them with an organized band of professional strike breakers.

The revelations in yesterday's PEOPLE by an honest workngman, who was kidnapped and taken to Scranton, Pa., to take the place of strikers at the D. L. and W. machine shops, proves this. He refused to stay despite threats and intimidation brought to bear. He said:

"Few of the men who went from New York with me are skilled mechanics. Most of them are professional strike-breakers."

"The 'square fellows' would all leave but they are threatened by the company officecrs. They are told that the strikers will assault them and no protection will be given."

As he was leaving the yard an officer fired his revolver several times to frighten him.

Despite the discouraging prospect faced by a man who goes to Albany to work on the street railway, there is a great rush of men who want to go. They are mostly men who have been discharged or who have resigned from the Brooklyn Rapid Transit service, having done like strike duty on that line.

As a rule the company has no use for them once the strike is over. It is significant that Brooklyn is supplying nearly all the men being sent to Albany to break the strike. The significance lies in the fact that Anthony R. Brady who is the dominant factor in the Albany strike is a member of the voting trust of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. This voting trust is composed of three men, in whom is lodged the power of voting the stocks of the company for a period of five years, no matter who the stockholders are that may come or go. Brady is also a director of the United Traction Company of Albany. He and Col. Barnes of the 23d Regiment of Brooklyn are directors of the Corn Exchange Bank of this city.

If "organized labor" was what it pretends to be, Mr. O'Neil would be aware of such facts as these, and instead of wondering and thinkng things strange, he would be cognizant of every move of capital and able to cope with it intelligently.

The professional strike breakers are thugs on a par with Pinkerton men. The strike is their harvest time

They are taken to Albany free, they get board and lodging and three to five dollars a day during the strike whether or not they leave the car barns.

The labor agent in Brooklyn, who refuses to give his name, does not urge any man to go to Albany. He states the situation with brutal frankness to every applicant.

"You're liable to get your skull crushed by a brick as soon as you get off the train," he tells the applicant, "or may be you won't get smashed until you try to run out a car."

This is a cheerful promise of what the seeker for work will get when he reaches Albany. The majority of the applicants put on a braggadocio air at this stage of the game, and say:

"Oh, that's all right! I don't mind a few bricks. I've passed through a few strikes, and have got so used to 'em they don't worry me a bit."

"There will be plenty of danger," the agent tells the applicant, "but there will also be plenty of protection. I want you to understand how everything is before you sign this agreement so that you won't be acting blindly and can't say that I have coerced and persuaded you to go, as some of the men have claimed."

The agent refused to show a form of the agreement the applicant must sign, but he allowed a reporter to read the closing clause, which reads as follows:

"In making this agreement I fully and clearly understand that there is trouble on the property of my employer and that in going to Albany I go to take the place of a striking employe."

The other part of the agreement relates to the wages to be paid and to other conditions. This is no guarantee that the wages will be maintained after the strike is over and the applicant has no promise of a permanent position.

The agent said he had positive instructions from the railroad officials in Albany not to let newspaper men see the form of contract.

That these men know what they are doing is shown by the statement of one of them interviewed in Albany. He said his name is George Osborne.

He is one of the men who made that wild ride from the New York Central Station in Albany out to the Quail street car barns.

"We expected trouble, knew it was coming," he said, "and it was about the only thing we talked about on our way up from New York.

"But we had no idea that within ten minutes after our arrival in Albany we should be stoned, even with cavalry all around us. Of course, we take our lives in our hands now, but we are here to do what we are paid to do.

"But don't make any mistake, the cars are going to be run somehow or other."

Some of the wounded strike-breakers in response to queries as to their injuries, made such responses as:

"Oh, this is nothing. We've been through the St. Louis strike," or "We went through the Brooklyn strike." Others said: "Oh, we had a taste of it in Chicago." But one and all solemnly declared that they had never experienced such a reception in any place where they had been before, as was accorded them in Albany.

SPECIAL ISSUE.

With the Sunday, June 30, issue, the DAILY PEOPLE will have completed its first year of life. During that time it has recorded a mass of crime committed in the name of "Unionism" against the working class. In order to preserve the record and make it accessible to all, it has been decided to issue an . . . .

ANNIVERSARY NUMBER

. . . of the . . .

DAILY PEOPLE

Containing an exhaustive review of all the work done in this line.

If you wish the true account of any labor trouble:
If you wish to lay your hand on the biography of a fakir:
If you wish matter for the arraignment of the pure and simple union:

Yon should have this edition. It is just the thing for constructive propaganda purposes. If you wish to show the Socialist position, if you wish to convince a man worth convincing, if you wish to gain sturdy recruits, or if you wish to make sure of a fact . . . . .

THIS IS THE NUMBER!

In commemoration of the FIRST ANNIVERSARY of the DAILY PEOPLE, the only paper fit for an honest workingman to read, this should be made a RECORD-BREAKER. It is an opportunity that must not be lost. That edition should be the largest yet printed, and you should endeavor to make it so. If you have ordered liberally in the past, increase your order this time by getting a double quantity, because it will pay you to do so. It is the way to make votes, and it is the way to gain readers. The price will be only

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THE DAILY PEOPLE, 2-6 New Reade St., New York

A Sample Page of the Proceedings of the Tenth National Convention of the S. L. P.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. 109

ber that we have a mission to perform in the United States and that, after we have established our class in the places of power in America, after we have taken hold of that weapon, the government, and finished wielding it over the head of the Pig, then there will be time to frame an international platform and give warning to all people that the affairs of the American working class are now the affairs of the world and we are ready to attend to that. But until that time, let us take care of our own problem first.

Delegate Kinneally assigned his time to Delegate Simpson.

Delegate SIMPSON. I consider it very unkind and ungracious on the part of Comrades Dalton and De Leon to say that I at any time mentioned that the founders of this Republic aimed at the oppression of the working people. That was a word and a phrase that I never used. I consider to put this in my mouth was as ungracious as it was on the part of De Leon to say that such opinions as I have expressed here on this platform ultimately lead to Kangaroolsm. If I were inclined to argue in the same line I could much more readily prove that such things as he has expressed here lead to Debsism, much more readily so, for he has stated practically here that we have got to trim ourselves to the general opinions af the people who are not yet with us. If we adopt a platform for political effect——

Delegate DALTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order. The delegate has stated that Comrades Dalton and De Leon have put words into his mouth which he has not uttered. The utterance of the delegate is on record. I would like to have the record looked into and see if he made any such statements, and, if so, now is the time to retract them. We will know what point of departure we have in this debate.

Delegate SIMPSON. I am perfectly willing to have the record looked into.

Delegate CURRAN. Comrade Dalton makes a point of order that is entirely out of order. As to what delegates have said in quoting other delegates, the making of a point of order is entirely improper. For the same reason it might be applied to every one here and to no one more than Comrade Dalton. It is absurd.

The CHAIRMAN. Comrade Simpson will proceed, and if there is any thing wrong it can be rectified at the close of the debate.

Delegate SIMPSON. I say, Mr. Chairman, that at no time did I say that the founders of the Republic aimed consciously at the oppression of the working people. That was not aimed at any time by any revolutionary class. Every revolutionary class—and the founders of this Republic were revolutionary—always maintained that they stood up for the rights of the whole people, just as we to-day say the same thing, the only difference being that while we stand for the whole people, the working people, those people never stood for the working people. The founders of this Republic—if you go through the list, you will see—were great land-owners or great financiers or a combination of both. That is the fact recorded by history. These men naturally had to act according to their class instincts, and knowingly or unknowingly, consciously or unconsciously, worked for the capitalist class. I never said that their purpose, as De Leon put it, was to oppress the

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191

Inasmuch as great wealth is an instrument which is uniformally used to extort from others their property, it ought to be taken away from its possessors, on the same principle that a sword or a pistol may be wrested from a robber, who shall undertake to accomplish the same effect in a different manner, THOMAS SKIDMORE.
New York, 1829.

THE ALBANY TRAGEDY.

With workingmen—"Union men" and "non-Unionmen"—bleeding from wounds, gotten at the Albany strike of conductors and motormen, the first thought naturally is one of indignation at the Murphys, the Barneses, the Roes—capitalist politicians and officers in the militia—, who, holding controlling positions in the corporations of the State, step up before workingmen's constituencies, sing to them the song of the fraternity between Labor and Capital, hold themselves and their pet candidates as the particular friends of the workingman, and thus wheedle him into placing his fleecers in positions from which they can give the signal so as to enforce, at the point of the bayonet, the tyranny of the capitalist class in the shop. As a matter of course, the first thought of indignation is shot at the capitalist. But a second thought throws the capitalist back in degree of criminality, and raises to the front a criminal of a different stamp,—the Labor Lieutenants of the capitalist class, the Organized Scabbery of the land, in short the officers and perpetrators of "pure and simple Unionism" upon the working class. It is then that the Albany tragedy stands out in full glare of the light, and that its painful significance is brought home.

The conductors and motormen of the company, together with their friends, are enraged at the "scabs" who took their places. Seeing that the scab does not fall from the skies; seeing that the scab is a workingman displaced by the privately owned machinery of production; seeing that these "Union" conductors and motormen, together with the scabs, were taught by the Organized Scabbery of the land, the Gomperses, for short, to support the social system of Capitalism, which, by displacing workingmen, gives birth to the potential scab, and throws the "Unionmen" (hungry workers) against the non-Union men (still hungrier workers);—seeing that, one should think the Albany tragedy to be instinct with all the elements of direst tragedy. But the element just mentioned is only one of the features. There is worse.

Tragic enough should be the spectacle of the ranks of the Working Class, united on election day under the whip of "Pure and Simple Unionism," plumping their vote in favor of Capitalism, by supporting the Rep-Dem or Dem-Rep party, and immediately thereupon dividing into two camps— the men with jobs and those without jobs—tearing each other to pieces as the result of their combined folly in upholding Capitalism. But there is worse. Born of Gompersism, the Working Class is fractured into more than two fragments. Besides the fragment of the hungry ones with miserable jobs, such as the jobs of conductors and motormen, and the still hungrier ones without any job whatever, and hungry enough to fight for even that dry-bone, there is a third fragment, the fragment of the "skilled" men with jobs in some other trade, like locomotive engineering, etc. The Albany tragedy, accordingly, does not present a conflict between two adversaries only—"Union men" and "non-Union men";—it present a fight between three adversaries: one on one side, two on the other: "Union men" on the one hand (in this instance the conductors and motormen), and, on the other hand, the non-Union would-be conductors and motormen, backed by the "Union" locomotive engineers, firemen, brakemen, etc., who took the trainload of Brooklyn militiamen to Albany, there to shoot down the "Union" conductors and motormen on strike! In the melee, who is "Union men" and who is scab? Are the militia-carrying locomotive engineers "Union men"? Are the scab-producing and then scab-fighting motormen "Union men"? Are the "non-Union" men the only scabs?

As the curtain falls, with the stage strewn with the corpses of the workers, who, fettered by the ignorance of pure and simpledom, rent one another to pieces and were promiscuously riddled with the bullets of the militia, hurled upon the combatants by another set of equally blind workers;—when the curtain falls upon that gruesome tangle, the vapor that rises takes the shape of a group, in which Gompersism and the Red Harlot of Capitalism are seen in close embrace, gathering volume from the sighs-laden field below, and hovering over the scene of Labor's carnage,—as the Genius of the Tragedy.

THE GOVERNOR SAYS SO, HIMSELF.

Readers of THE PEOPLE are aware that the late session of the Legislature at Albany passed an "Eemployers' Liability" bill; they are also aware of the fraudulency of the bill's title: so far from being what its name suggested, a bill to protect employees against the negligence of the employer, it was a bill to free the hand of the employer still more; to enable him, even more so than present laws and Court decisions do, to sacrifice the safety of his employees to his class interests for profits, ever bigger profits. All this is known to readers of THE PEOPLE. It now remains to call their attention to a feature that marks the whole "employers' liability" scheme. That feature was brought out by the memorandum attached to the Governor's veto of the bill.

The Governor says:

"It is unfortunate that the bill has had inserted in it a provision which interferes with the rights of those who are not employees, and whose mode of procedure in bringing actions against corporations for damages sustained would be very materially curtailed."

In other words, a bill to materially curtail the mode of procedure of employees only, in bringing actions against corporations for damages sustained would be proper; the insertion of such a provision or provisions would not be "unfortunate"; what vitiates the bill in question is that, besides "interfering with the rights" of those who are employees, the bill extends the disability to those who are not employees. This is the rub.

Among the popular superstitions of the day there ranks high the superstition that "Employers' Liability" laws are conquests by Labor, on the one hand, and concessions by Humanity, on the other. Nothing of the sort; just the reverse is the truth. Beginning with the first "Employers' Liability" Act, and closing with the one just vetoed by the Governor, the history of Employers' Liability Acts, so far from being the history of the effort to safeguard the Working Class, or of a humane tendency, marks the gradual inroads made by capitalist law upon the safety of Labor; it marks the progress of Inhumanity.

Old and time-honored is the order to man that he shall use his property only in such manner as not to injure his fellow-man. The Principle is imbedded in legislation; it is, accordingly, not a pietistic inhibition merely to be sung about in churches. That Principle is ample to hold every employer for the negligence that causes injury; that Principle is ample to protect every employee; and that Principle antedates capitalism itself. The Principle stood in the way of capitalist cannibalism. It was not repealed; it was amended. Every "Employers' Liability Act," so-called, is an amendment that takes power from the Principle, weakens, cripples it. Every "Employers' Libaility Act," so-called, qualifies the Principle and is essentially an enabling act, whereby the capitalist is allowed to use his property in ways and manners that may injure others. This latest proposed Employers' Liability Act went furthest: it broke its neck only, according to the Governor's own words, because it sought to bring also people who are not employees within the radius of the freedom granted to corporations to use their own regardless of the injury they may inflict.

If Governors generally will follow the example of Governor Odell, and be frank, the memoranda accompanying their vetoes will be valuable political and economic documents.

THE DEATH WARRANT OF "REFORM."

While the working class need shed no tears over the downfall of small capitalists as the result of the panic of last week, there is a valuable lesson for them in the significance of some of the events.

At eleven o'clock in the morning two contending cliques of multi-millionaires had Wall street, the money centre of the New World, bankrupt. Had the same condition continued for the short period of three hours longer, a world-wide fracas would have been the result, ruining not only the middle class of two continents, but many millionaires as well. As an illustration: During the day one set of millionaires had another gang in their debt $64,000,000, a condition beyond the possibility of the mind to grasp. As a result of such a panic, the business world would have been paralyzed, business and savings banks made insolvent, with endless ruin, misery and suffering to the people.

Fortunately the blame could not be dodged by the plutocrats. To them and their deeds, the eye of the public is directed, and the public must now, as never before, realize the power of capitalism rampant.

In 1896, when the country was simply threatened by the ghost of a middle class attempt at reform through the free coinage of silver, this same gang of capitalists used this same power to scare the voters of the country, principally the working class, to the support of the candidates of the large capitalists and plutocracy, saying that any other outcome at the polls would have disastrous results. Had Bryan been elected, they would have made their prediction good. A financial panic would have devastated the globe.

We now, by the light of the events connected with this recent panic, can clearly perceive the power of this class of multi-millionaires, five members of which, Rockefeller, Morgan, Gould, Vanderbilt and Harriman can, without a moment's notice, plunge the country into a financial panic with all its attendant results.

The threat made in 1896 still holds good, and that notice served upon the population of the United States signed the death warrant of reform.

When the Working Class makes a real demand upon the Capitalist, the answer will be the same given by President Pruyn to the strikers of the United Traction Co. in Troy, N. Y.: "Negotiations are at an end. We will operate if it costs two million dollars," and General Manager McNamara: "War to the bitter end."

In the National struggle, Mr. Capitalist will say: "War to the bitter end, if it costs us billions of dollars." The threat will be made to institute a national lockout and starve the Working Class into submission.

Where then will be "reform," where the "brotherhood" of capitalist and workingman, where the "industrial peace?" It will be the clearest exemplification of all of the horrors of the class struggle, class against class, master against slave, capitalist against worker.

What must the answer of the working class be?

This:

"Mr. Capitalist, we understand that the private ownership of the tools of production gives you your power; we know that under capitalism you can make your threats good, and understanding this, your threat will be met with a counter one, and that is: The day after you decide to lock out the workers, the working class will declare every factory, every railroad, every inch of land public property and enter into and take possession of it. If you want to settle this question outside of Congress, we are ready for you!"

This is what the working class must have the intelligence and manhood to do. Until it has, the capitalist, using the same power he is now destroying the middle class with, will whip the working class into submission, enslaving and and humiliating them.

"HIS WORKERS LOVED TO CALL H. M JOHN."

The philanthropy of the National Cash Register Company was very similar to the fanning with its wings which a vampire carries on while it sucks its victim's blood. The vampire has but one object: to drain the sleeper's veins. The National Cash Register Company has but one object: to increase its profits.

The antiquated way of dealing with the working class was to jump on it and crush profits out. The capitalist did not care how much his employes flaunted their poverty and wretchedness in the face of the world. Were they not "free American citizens" who had exercised their right of contract? Had they not exchanged their labor for poor food, and a poorer dwelling? Had they not joined their labor to the employer's capital, and was not each drawing its share? And the press of the land lifted up its largest sized heads and shouted that it was so.

But it was found inexpedient to crush the men out too quickly. It would be as dangerous for the capitalist if this happened, as it would be dangerous for the vampire if the sleeper was awakened. So a new method was introduced, and it was called "betterment of the workers." That was the vampire-wing fanning. The National Cash Register Company was the chief exponent of the new idea, and magazines, newspapers, lecturers, and pamphlets all applauded. It does not matter whether or not Mr. Patterson, president of the company, paid the lecturers to praise him, or whether he gave the magazines and papers an adequate return for their appreciation; the fact remains that he was pointed out as the model business man, and others were told to go and do likewise.

Lately there has been a rift in the lute, but the rift has made the music sound familiar. Mr. Patterson, "John as his devoted workers dearly love to call him," like another Michael, has driven 2,400 offending men, women, and children, mostly women and children, from Paradise. Instead of the old talk, Patterson now insists that he will stand no "dictation." And what may be the dictation that he will not stand? Why, simply dictation as to the amount of profits that he will squeeze from his 2,400 men, women, and children, mostly women and children.

He gave them baths once a week, and he gave them cheap food once a day, but he did not give them wages enough, evidently, to buy the baths and food for themselves. He gave them lessons in agriculture, and he taught them to build streets, and make gardens. Then he sold them house-lots, and what was once a waste, now blooms from the work, not of Mr. Patterson, "whom his devoted workers dearly love to call John," but from the energy expended, after hours, by those workers. And as a result of the lockout, hundreds of "happy little homes" will be lost forever, not to "John," but to the men to whom he sold them "on easy terms."

So the whole scheme of the National Cash Register Company turns out to have been but an advanced method applied to the great art of making profits. The capitalist of to-day "sacrifices to the graces," that is, instead of using a club to smash profits out of his workers, he uses the skilful, easy, method of "betterment." He can do it with larger returns, and with less comment from others. He can increase his profits, because by coddling his help a little, he can get them to work faster. But even coddling does not hide the fact that you are being drained, and when the employes of the National Cash Register Company realized it, they naturally protested. "John" did not wait long for the discontent to gather head. He instantly locked out the whole force, and announced his intention of running his business to suit himself.

The lockout is opportune, as it nails forever the lie that there can be any peace or any friendship between the working class and the capitalist class. It also demonstrates that no matter what may be the avowals and protestations on the part of the capitalist, he always is bent on increasing his profits, and to increase them he must decrease the wages of those who work for him.

There is a soapmakers' Union in Des Moines, Iowa, which, with the consent of the Des Moines Central Labor Union and the American Federation of Labor is sending out broadcast over the country a lithograph portrait of a soap manufacturer of that town with the startling announcement that he is the only union made soap manufacturer in the country, and every "good union man" should buy none other than his soap. In an accompanying printed letter it is set forth that said manufacturer had at one time absolutely refused to put the union label on his soap, but a committee had finally proven to him that the use of the label would benefit his business and upon those grounds he had consented to the use of the label, hence all the more reason why a true union man should patronize none other! ! ! !

The Butte Miners' Union has been persuaded by its corrupt officers to invest money in Amalgamated Copper stock. It is to spend $50,000 of the money squeezed out of the members for dues and assessments, and this money is to go into the treasury of the very company that it has been fighting for years. With a treasury that is drained, and with "an interest in the firm," it will be a simple matter for the company to "keep the men in line." If they go on strike, the cry will be raised that such action is injurious to the "union," because, having money "invested," there will be a loss if the mines are tied up. It will work further injury to the men, because it gives the fakirs an additional chance for graft. As stock holders, they will be brought into contact with the directors more frequently. It is at such times as this that the fakir has his best opportunity to work his points. That he will work them is evident from the fact that this new scheme was hatched by the officers and not by the rank and file. There is another side to it that is equally disastrous to the men. The company is given a greater power, through its largely increased funds, to crush them down were they to strike. Whichever way the affair works itself out, it is sure to be to the detriment of the working class.

Political and Economic.

The "Journal," beloved, praised and endorsed by office-seeking Labor Lieutenants, in its write-up of the Albany troubles, speaks of the "good service done on strike duty by the 23d Regiment." It did "good service," mark it well, ye workingmen, at BUFFALO during the switchmens' strike of 1892, and during the car strike in BROOKLYN in 1895. In each and every instance workingmen were murdered. There is the list of those who were shot down in cold blood, and that list, great as it is, is a mere triffle in the indictment against capitalism. Workingmen have referred to it over and over again. Workingmen have harbored the memory of those events, and look upon them as memorable days in the fight against capitalism. The "good service," which the "Journal" so lauds, consisted in doing the shooting, in dipping their hands into the heart's blood of their fellow men. Any man who upholds a paper which counts murder "good service," shares in its criminal mindedness, and shares in its exultation over the death of innocent workingmen. The cowardly and deceitful attitude of the "Journal," its protestations of love for the working class, its so-called "defense" of the "right to organize," were but soft words to entrap the unwary. It is capitalist of the capitalist, ready at all times to sanction violence against the working class, and ready also to praise those who are guilty of that violence. Organized Scabbery in praising such a sheet, gives its hands, already amply reddened with the blood of the working class, a deeper purple dye.

The "labor papers" of the land have, during the past year, overflowed with praises for the goodness and greatness of the National Cash Register Company. They even went so far as to publish advertisements of the register, and as it is "an article of necessity" used in every well regulated workingman's family, the business of the company prospered. Chief among the papers in which it placed its advertisements was the "American Federationist," edited by Samuel Gompers, of several kinds of fame. Despite the assertion to the contrary, of the Eastern Manager of the concern, it is not at all probable that these advertisements—they were not simply write-ups of the plant—were inserted without an adequate "recognition" of the "claims of organized labor." Neither is it probable that what the company sought for, immunity until it had matured its anti-union plans, was not obtained from the fakirs. Then there were labor papers which simply lauded this company, and which told about the heaven on earth in Dayton. What will their attitude be now, now that the company has dropped its mask and locked out 2,300 of them? Without exception they praised; will they now retract what they said concerning the "friendship of capital and labor," in general, of that company in particular?

THE PEOPLE was the only paper that maintained a consistent position, and that showed up the fraudulent triflings of the N. C. R. C. Organized Scabbery, that is as vicious as the blind can be, has added another black mark to its black record.

The "American Medicine" publishes this item on what may be termed "legalized crime:"

"Crime against criminals is criminal, although the work of civilized peoples. Indeed, many of our prisons seem designed to prevent all possibility of reform, and to increase the viciousness and criminality of the inmates. Conditions in the Virginia penitentiary, for instance, as described by Dr. Charles V. Carrington, the surgeon at the institution, are fully as bad as at the institution, as fully as bad as those which required legislative correction in Georgia, Florida, and other states. Both body and soul are ruined in the Virginia prison. The faulty, antiquated construction of the buildings, and their crowded condition make impossible the provision of ordinary means for the preservation of health. In the prison for men an average number of 1,200 convicts are confined in 192 cells, and pure air is, of course, unknown. There is no sewerage system except in the hospital. The food is of poor quality, and the manner of its distribution makes it worse. Only the fact that criminals are generally young, vigorous, and accustomed to privations prevents the annual death rate from rising above 40 per thousand. By the congregate plan in vogue, hardened criminals are thrown together with young offenders. Lessons in crime are the result, and vice for which the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed."

Bryan's "Commoner," stale when it was started, has become staler, limper, and flatter with each succeeding issue. Without exception, it is the most unreadable paper published. There is more wisdom in the "essays" of a graduating class of a grammar school than there is in the burning thoughts of the unterrified leader of the Democrats. We are sorry for rural readers, if, as the advertisements seem to show, the "Commoner" has a rural circulation. Patent brooders, egg-making powders for hens, rainy day literature, parlor suits for $14.56, fruit trees, Waterbury diamonds, $75 a month to bright agents, opium and liuor habit cured, etc., pave the way for the latest thing in gold bricks, and the new styles in green goods which happen among the best regulated Democrats. The mental weight of the rural population is shown by the firms that supply them with goods. Our farmers are sending tons and tons of locks of hair, accompanied by fifteen cents in stamps, to find out the secrets of the next world. But the farmer who does this, or who orders a $7.16 dress suit by mail does not strike a worse bargain than does the farmer who invests his dollar in the mental fadedness of William Jennings Bryan.

The "Appeal to Reason" claims to have the largest circulation of any "political paper" published. This must be a new discovery on the part of the "Appeal." All intelligent persons are unanimously of the opinion that there is no such thing as a non-political paper. In this country, at least, and this country is like every other capitalist country, there is not a paper published that is not political from the first column to the last. It is political in its news, it is political in its editorials, and it is even political in its advertisements. A paper is either ruled by capitalist interests, or else it is a Socialist paper. In the capitalist class there are to the eyes of many, many and varying shades, but that is only because false education acts as a prism and creates a false impression. The New York "Sun" is political and acknowledges that it stands for capitalist politics. The "Appeal" is political, and tries to make it appear that it does not stand for capitalism. But, even in the above-quoted utterance, the "Appeal" shows its capitalist and deluding nature, and shows also that it is actuated by a desire to make the already ignorant still further ignorant.

LAYING THE PIPES FOR RIOTS.

The clash of arms, the loss of life, workingmen's lives, the turbulence now reigning in Albany,—all this is a good light by which to read certain "news" items with which the plutocratic press is just now teeming.

Such headings as these are just now common, followed by articles to match:

"Immense Strike Ordered."

"150,000 Machinists Directed to Stop Work May 20."

"President James O'Connell of the International Association of Machinists Heads a Formidable Force."

"Large Numbers of Firms Signing the Contract."

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Now, the fact is that there is no such "immense strike" in the contemplation of Mr. James O'Connell or any other member of the Organized Scabbery which runs the rank and file of the International Association of Machinists; this O'Connell can no more give the order of command to "150,000 machinists" than our office cat could; he is not at the "head of a formidable force;" nor is there any such hurry on the part of firms to "sign the contract." The fact is that periodically the O'Connells need dues, or revenue. The fact is that the machinists, the same as all the other workingmen, are experiencing harder and ever harder conditions. The fact is the O'Connell Organized Scabbery is ever ready to exploit the wretched condition of the rank and file: hence every few months or so they burst upon the public with threats of "great demands," and great promises to the rank and file of "great success." The fact is that both the "great demands" and the "great promises of success" are baits; the unthinking and hard-worked rank and file among the machinists are expected to flock to the organization, attracted by its alleged large numbers,—that brings in dues; and while this is going on, some employer or another, who gets scared, "sees" the Organized Scabbery, whereupon a lying report is issued of a "great victory." Revenue for the precious officers, justly styled the "Organized Scabbery," is the moving spring and aim of the whole manoeuvre. It was conspicuously so last year. It is well for the rank and file if it is no worse. The conduct of the plutocratic press in puffing the sails of the Organized Scabery with lying reports, such as indicated above, may bring on worse; it is calculated to bring on "Albany Bloodsheds."

The falsity of the tenets preached by the disreputable crew of the O'Connells, the Gomperses, the Mitchells,—the Organized Scabbery, for short,—may not yet be fathomed by the rank and file; nevertheless these no longer take in the thing the stock they once did. As a result, the Fakirs may beat the tin-kettle of "great demands" and "great promises" all they like, the bees have refused to swarm. If the swarming is slight, no great harm is done. The harm, the "Albany Bloodsheds," come when the swarming is great.

Workingmen don't join Unions for pastime. They join to improve their condition. The theories on which they are fed by the Organized Scabbery are absurd. They are taught that Capital and Labor are Brothers, with identical interests; they are thus switched from the only path by which improvement is possible. Thus emasculated in mind, when Brother Labor feels the iron of Brother Capital entering his flesh, in the shop, the duped Giant Labor gets angry. If he sees but few others in his O'Connell-Gompers style of organization, the Giant grumbles only; if, however, he sees many in that organization, then he strikes out with his fist, and being untutored by his leaders, he strikes in the air, with the result that he runs his head up against the bayonets of sanitarily conducted Armories, placed by himself (by the advice of the Organized Scabbery) in the hands of his alleged Brother Capital.—Net results: "Albany Bloodsheds."

Accordingly, the lying reports, that the plutocratic press is publishing just now, anent the large number of machinists that are flocking to O'Connell's standard, can have no purpose other than that of laying the pipes for some more massacres of Labor. These reports may succeed in arousing the rank and file of the machinists to run and be corralled by the Organized Scabbery of the O'Connells. In that case the moment is bound to come when the machinists will demand of their O'Connells "the reason why," just as the the conductors and motormen of Albany demanded "the reason why" from the Fakir Mahon; the O'Connells, like Mahon, in this instance, will be unable to repress the storm; having raked in their dues, and danger being abroad, they will make tracks for their "hums," and the rank and file will be left to pay with its blood for the folly of having allowed itself to be taken in again by these Labor Lieutenants of the Capitalist Class,—the O'Connells, Gomperses, Mahons, ets.

Can it be that the plutocratic press realizes that the volume of discontent is growing among the workingmen, and that the plutocratic press, by means of lying reports, is seeking to steer the discontent into the ranks of "pure and simpledom," where it can be neatly bayonetted and sabred into "Order," i. e., conveyed to hospitals and graves?

Quite likely!

Since about a year ago the Holyoke Central Labor Union has become quite strong. A young man, Timothy O'Connor, a paper-ruler by trade, has been the chief spokesman and is now President of the Central Labor Union. Recently he has been appointed by Mayor Chapin as a member of the Board of Registrars of voters with a salary of $200. Tim, of course, has accepted, although he was a violent Democrat last fall and candidate for city clerk, while Chapin is a Republican. This is "nonpartisanism," although it does not go quite the lengths of the Social Democratic candidate for Justice of the Peace in Hoboken, who ran simultaneously on the Social Democratic, the Republican, the regular Democratic and the "Citizens" ticket.

Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN (approaching Uncle Sam with a confidential air)—I want to make a suggestion to you.

UNCLE SAM—Let her fly!

B. J.—The Socialist Labor Party is an excellent party—

U. S.—That's a chestnut to me. What's your suggestion?

B. J.—There is no party like it—

U. S.—Is your budget of news made up of more such stale items?

B. J.—It's principles are brilliant—

U. S.—If you have no more thrilling news than you have so far imparted to me, I'll have to leave you; this is my busy day.

B. J.—Just wait. It will be a glorious day for the nation the day the S. L. P. comes into power—

U. S.—Come, man; come, what have you on your heart?

B. J.—This: The thing for the S. L. P. to do is to—

U. S. puts a hand to each ear so as to catch every sound.

B. J.—To get a big and ever bigger vote.

U. S. (looks tired at B. J.)—Is that the sum total of all your wisdom?

B. J.—Well that's what it should do.

U. S.—Why, man alive, that's the very thing it is doing all along!

B. J.—Ah! That's what it claims to be doing—

U. S.—And don't it?

B. J.—And that's what it means to do—

U. S.—And don't it do it?

B. J.—No: it goes about it wrong. The way it goes about it is dead wrong. It never can get votes that way.

U. S.—And what's the way you would suggest? I suppose we are now getting at your "suggestion."

B. J.—The way to go about it is to be broader. Don't be so fastidious about whom you take in; let them all come in; don't keep out anybody.

U. S.—Go on; go on.

B. J.—By taking in everybody, friends of all these will come over to you on election day—

U. S.—I hope not!

B. J.—There you have it! Just as I said! You S. L. P. men don't want to increase your vote.

U. S.—Weren't you telling me only yesterday that you were living on reduced rations; that since you lost your job you were so hard pushed for something to bite that you had lost fully ten pounds?

B. J.—That's what I said. Do you know of a job for me?

U. S. (talking very confidentially)—I want to make a suggestion to you.

B. J. (eagerly)—What is it?

U. S.—The thing for you to do is to eat more, to stow more food into you.

B. J. (impatiently)—I dn't need you to tell me that! I am trying hard to do that very thing.

U. S.—Ah! That's what you claim that you are doing—

B. J.—And don't I?

U. S.—And that's what you mean to do—

B. J.—And don't I do it?

U. S.—No; you go about it wrong. The way you go about it is dead wrong. You never can gain flesh that way.

B. J.—And what's the way you would suggest?

U. S.—The way to go about it is to be broader. You are too fastidious about what you put into your stomach; throw in everything, anything: stale cabbages, egg-shells, potato-peelings, fish bones, chicken feathers. By taking in all these things, just as they come along, or you come along them, you will—

B. J.—No, thank you!

U. S.—There you have it! Just as I said. You don't want to take in food.

B. J.—The devil, you say! I want to take in food all right, but not such stuff!

U. S.—Why not, pray?

B. J.—For the simple reason that I don't propose to commit suicide.

U. S.—And that's just why the S. L. P. refuses to take in "everybody." Such riff-raff as you say the S. L. P. is too fastidious about, and won't take, would sit on the stomach of the Party as hard as stale cabbage, egg-shells, potato-peelings, fish-bones, chicken feathers, etc., would sit on your stomach. The Party's stomach could not digest them. The Party might possibly sooner get a big vote that way. But, in the first place, whatever that vote may be numerically, it never could reach the requisite notch, and its quality would be such that the Party would be queered for ever, and would die out malodorously. The Socialist Labor Party will move on for a while yet on "short rations," and it proposes to keep on that tack till itself has raised the requisite crop, that, admitted into its ranks, will impart to it the necessary strength—mental, physical and moral—to fulfill its task. The S. L. P. is justly "fastidious": it takes into its system only the very best "food"; tainted food it discards calmly, serenely and firmly.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Syracuse Jottings.

To THE PEOPLE.—The other day Sweet's Steel Co. advertised in an afternoon paper for an engineer and "men and boys who can work in a rolling mill with tongs." Syracuse is said to be filled with "happy homes," "contented and well paid workmen," and "there is work for all." The results of Sweet's advertisement is the best answer to the lying reports made by business men. Let Mr. Wm. A. Sweet, president of the company, speak for himself. Here is what he says to the newspaper in which he advertised:

"Please take out our two classified ads. or we will have all the engineers and unemployed men and boys from New York to Buffalo here for work. We were completely surrounded by an army of unemployed help during the whole day and I am informed that quite a number called last night after I had started for home."

Although Mr. Sweet has failed in business many times and at the present is propped up by his son-in-law, he still holds to the old fad of his that he has "brains" enough to be successful. In December, 1894, while engaged with a Socialist in a discussion he said: "Men are only thrown out of employment by not having brains enough to employ themselves."

Syracuse has its quota of fakirs—and they are of every description. The last few days has given us an insight into the character of another "benefactor and philanthropist." Lyman C. Smith, of Smith Premier Typewriter Works, about a year ago promised to give a "zoo" to the city. Mayor James K. McGuire lauded him to the skies for his "public spirit." While he was receiving the adulation of the "poor man's Mayor," and of the business men's associations, he reduced his employe's wages about 50 per cent. Nothing was said about this, however. He has just returned from a trip to the Southern States in a special car, and announces that he had not said anything definite about the "zoo."

The men employed in Benedict's Silver Plate Works, in East Syracuse, agitated the formation of a trades union. When they returned from dinner on Tuesday, they were locked out. The Organized Scabbery of this place has "took them in." The S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P. are holding open air meetings every night near the works, however, and doing effective agitation. Comrade Arthur Keep spoke one night this week.

From Durban, Natal.

To THE PEOPLE.—I would like to tell you a few things about the situation here at present. Full details I cannot give, because this beautiful place of "liberty" is under martial law, and all mails are under censorship. If this did not prevent I could tell you many interesting tales.

The greatest thing I have ever seen is the kindness which those cattle-men receive, who are coming here from England, Australia, Argentine, but especially from New Orleans. They always receive a reception from all the recruiting officers, of whom they are always fifteen or twenty. They are told how nice and beautiful the country is, how much money is to be made here, but they are not allowed to land unless they join the "good corps," as the raw recruits are called. The pay the volunteers receive is simply grand—about five shillings; and at the same time the papers say that at a moments notice all the volunteers needed can be had here. But only this morning I heard the following conversation:

A khaki on the sick list down here boards in a hotel. In the morning a recruiting sergeant came to him, and after asking him how he felt, said: "You know, Mike, the other sergeant went to the jail yesterday to get three convicts to join, and he's going again to-day to talk to them. I won't have enough money to spend with recruits for drinks." This shows how numerous and anxious the volunteers for the "great cause" are. They even have to go to jail for cannon-food. LEOPOLD FLEISCHMAN.

Durban, Natal, March 31.

The Orchestration of Misery to McKinley's Prosperity Trip.

To THE PEOPLE—At a time when President McKinley is jollying the people about our wonderful prosperity there are some who are committing suicide for want of the necessaries of life.

Reinhold Beyer, aged 62, who at one time was a well-to-do butcher in this city, found himself by adverse circumstances reduced to such poverty that life became a burden, and he shook the burden by drowning himself in the canal. On Thursday, May 2, he attended a meeting of the Hermann's Sons of which he was a member, and paid his dues in full remarking that all the wealth he possessed was 5 cents with which to pay his car fare. He also said that he had not a bite to eat in the house for himself, his wife and his horse. That was the last seen of him. It is supposed that he walked down Jackson street to the canal and jumped in.

The water will be drawn off Saturday night and it is expected that his body will be found somewhere near the chemical mills. M. R.

Holyoke, Mass., May 10.

A Labor-Lieutenant of a Capitalist Firm Knocked Down.

To THE PEOPLE.—Enclosed is a letter which I request space for in THE PEOPLE as an open letter to Mr. Henry White, whom, I am glad to notice, there are signs of the rank and file in the Garment Workers' Union beginning to get on to. C. C. C.

Pleasantville, N. Y., May 11.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MR. HENRY WHITE, SECRETARY THE GARMENT WORKERS' UNION.

Sir:—I received a letter from you stating this letter to be the second notice not to buy of Cohen, Goldman & Co. any more, because they are a sweatshop concern.

In the first place, I never received your first notice; in the second place, I did not know that Cohen, Goldman & Co.'s goods were made in sweatshops.

But I do not intend to play the baby act. As far as I am concerned, I will simply say that you, as a club for certain clothing manufacturers, can not coerce me to do what I do not want to do. Moreover my customers are middle-class people; your threat that you will notify the "union men" here will not work. The public is getting to look upon the "trade union" leaders as fakirs and crow-buzzards. The working class of people who trade with me do not average $1 for the working days in a year, and somebody must, under the conditions, supply them with goods that they are able to buy. Your friend Mr. Levy, salesman for Sweet, Orr & Co., acknowledged to me frankly, that you are nothing but an agent to sell and a club to break a way for the goods of that firm.

As far as I am concerned, as a Socialist, I will quit buying goods of a firm only when the only bone fide trades union—the S. T. & L. A.—notifies me to do so.

C. C. CROLLY.
Manager Crolley's Department Store.
Pleasantville, N. Y., May 11.

Unionizing With a Vengeance in Pa.

To THE PEOPLE.—I am a wage-slave who has to hike from place to place, hunting for better conditions to work and live, but never get near to those conditions. I am about to start out once more, perhaps on another wild goose chase, after work. We Americans, not being docile enough, here in the employ of the Clipper Land Co., they are replacing us by Italians from New York city.

I was talking to a young coal miner a few months ago about the U. M. W. In answer to my question whether the outside laborers were in the union, he said that they were all in the union, the combine, and all. He also said that Pat Dolan had got them where he wanted them, at last, and that he was going to keep them there. How is that for "broadness" and "tolerance"?

SPEERS.

Speers P. O., Pa., May 9.

Buffalo Brewery Wage Slaves.

To THE PEOPLE.—Allow me to give you a picture of the brewery wage slaves' condition here. I have never seen a report from Buffalo in THE PEOPLE. I therefore consider it my duty to shed a little light on the doings of the labor fakirs here for the good of the misled rank and file here and elsewhere.

Since I have been in Buffalo, and that is about ten weeks, I became a member of the Beer Bottler's and Driver's Union. The experience I have made puts many of the leaders in a bad light.

The beer bottlers, in spite of their numerically strong organization, received last winter the comfortable salary of $7.50 a week—certainly a fine specimen of the noble work that Organized Scabbery is doing for us.

Men, who only a year ago earned $10 to $11 after the signing of the contract had to be content with $7.50.

The contract seemingly stands for a little more, but the men had to lay off two or three half days each week, on account of a larger number of apprentices.

Such a contract is a direct insult to any man with a little intelligence. Think of the Organized Scabbery signing us away like cattle, to slave for two more years! I enclose a copy of the contract, which, however deceptive it appears, when carefully examined shows that the union, the mighty weapon it is, is in the hands of the enemy, and used for our oppression. Will send you more details later on. H. B.

Buffalo, May 11.

[Enclosure.]
CONTRACT.

Agreement made this seventh day of September, 1900, between the Beer Bottlers' Establishments of Buffalo and vicinity and the United Brewery Workmen, Local Union No. 194, Beer Bottling and Drivers, of Buffalo, N. Y.

Sections 1. Only members of the United Brewery Workmen, Local Union No. 194, Beer Bottling and Drivers are allowed to work in the Beer Bottling and Transportation Department, but it is agreed that in case one of the Beer Bottlers establishments desire to employ a man in every respect competent to perform the work, to be performed by the parties of the second part, that then and in that case the party of the second part agrees to accept and allows such person to become a member of the Union. The initiation fee not to exceed the amount of $10, and in any such cases application for membership in the Union, must be made before a man starts to work and he may be kept to work until his application is finally acted upon, the employer however reserving the right to hire and discharge as he may see fit at any time.

Section 2. Eleven consecutive hours including one hour for meals in the summer months, May, June, July, August, September, October shall constitute a day's work and ten hours including one hour for meals in the winter months, November, December, January, February, March, April, inside men shall have fifteen minutes for lunch in the forenoon.

Section 3. ON SATURDAYS DRIVERS SHALL FINISH THEIR ROUTES, WITHOUT OVERTIME BEING PAID FOR.

Section 4. Following are the rate of wages to be paid weekly, drivers not less than $13 weekly; inside men not less than $9 weekly; one apprentice is allowed. Establishments bottling in excess of 2,000 barrels to be allowed two apprentices. Men who are receiving more at the present time are not to be reduced.

Section 5. No member shall be discharged in case of sickness if such sickness does not last longer than three months.

Section 6. The present employes who are not members of the Union must be admitted at the original initiation fee.

Section 7. Drivers to do inside work and inside men to do drivers work whenever the employer so desires.

Section 8. Any suspended or expelled member of the above named Union shall not be allowed to do any work in the Bottling and Transportation Departments as soon as the firm is notified.

Section 9.—No workman shall be discriminated against or discharged for working in the interest of the Union, but the employer shall be notified as to how long the employee will be absent but he however shall receive no pay for time so spent.

Section 10. No help shall be employed on recommendation of any outside individual.

Section 11. Drivers shall keep their horses, wagons, and harnesses in proper condition at all times.

Section 12. The Secretary of Local Union No. 194 must give every member out of employment a card stating this fact to enable him to find work and state on such card that such member must inquire at office only.

Section 13. All grievances about the violation of the above rules of the local Union No. 194 shall be decided on by an Arbitration committee consisting as follows: Two men to be chosen by Local Union No. 194 and two men to be chosen by the owner of the Bottling Department and in case of a disagreement the four so chosen shall appoint a disinterested person as a fifth member, whose decision shall be binding to both parties. Such committee shall act within two weeks after notification.

This agreement shall take effect September 10th, 1900, and remain in force until May 1st, 1902.

Section 14. Time and a half shall be paid for Labor Day and Christmas and all other overtime.

M. Beck Brewing Co., Simon Seibert.

Buffalo Co-op. Brewing Co., Simon Mergenhagen.

Broadway Brewing Co., Henry Moeller.

Clinton Co-op. Brewing Co., Chas. G. Pankow, Pres.

East Buffalo Brewing Co., John C. Schenk.

German-Am. Brewing Co., C. A. Strangmann, Pres.

Germania Brewing Co., Frank X. Schwab.

International Brewing Co., Aug. P. Koch, Mgr.

Iroquois Brewing Co., L. Burgweger, Pres.

G. Lang Brewery, Et. G. S. Miller, Pres.

Lake View Brewing Co., Philip G. Schaefer. Supt.

Lion Brewery, Albert G. Rochevot, Pres.

William Simon Brewery, Joseph G. Schaff.

Star Brewery, John L. Schwartz.

Ziegele Brewing Co., Geo. C. Ginther.

Excelsior Brewing Co., A. Langebach, Mgr.

Weyand Bottling Works, John Weyand, Mgr.

JOSEPH ILLIG, President,
JOSEPH SEITZ, Sec.
Secretary of the United Brewery Workmen, Local Union No. 194 of Buffalo, N. Y.

FRITZ RENZ, Sec. L. E. B.

Also Railroaders Are Sold Out.

To THE PEOPLE.—I send enclosed a copy of the new schedule for the two departments mentioned on the New Jersey Central. This arrangement surely will aid the S. T. & L. A. movement now on foot. I hope the new class-conscious organization will be launched about July.

As the schedule may be too long to reproduce in THE PEOPLE, I shall here show where reductions are made.

The wage received by the engineers was $3.75 a day of 11 hours; all road engineers received three and one third cents per mile for all miles made in eleven hours. They were paid the same rate per mile for over-time after the eleventh hour, at 10 miles per hour and were not, when after reaching the end of their run made to make up any shortage of 100 miles.

The firemen on drill engines were allowed 10 miles per made 120 miles, received two and one-tenth cents, received $2.31 per day.

Firemen on coal trains between Jersey City & Mauch Chunk or L. & S. run, now receive 2¼ cents per mile. This run, actual mileage is 120 miles each way and a trip up or down seldom takes more than 8 hours.

The 426 class engine has two firemen who receive the same pay when on the L. & S. run.

On the Central Division between Jersey City and Easton, the pay of firemen was two and one-tenth cents per mile on all trains, also of all trains running over both divisions except coal trains.

A glance at a time table will show you the wages made by firemen on passenger runs say between Jersey City and Mauch Chunk, who made $2.40 at two and one-tenth cents per mile. More facts when received. N. S. W.

Newark, N. J., May 9.

The Buzz-Saw in Lynn.

To THE PEOPLE.—The fighting S. L. P. is making it rather warm for the local Debsites and freaks in general in Lynn. The city holds a special election on May 14 the fill the vacancy in the Board of Aldermen, caused by the death of Chas. Frye.

Section Lynn nominated James Goodwin of Ward 5 as the representative of the working class, and to oppose the candidates of the Republican, Democratic and Social Democratic parties because they are foes of the working class and are opposed to its interests.

Last Monday night we held a meeting at the corner of Blake and Willow streets. Coyle and Keefe were the speakers, and addressed a large audience. When the meeting was opened to questions a Debsite by the name of J. H. Paige appeared upon the scene. Here is a dialogue between Keefe and the Debsite.

Dbsite—"Why did the Socialist Labor party decline to meet the Social Democratic party in conference and find some common ground upon which the Socialists of Lynn could unite on a candidate for Alderman in Ward 5 at the special election?"

S. L. P.—"The Socialist Labor party absolutely refuses to unite or fuse with any capitalist party. The Socialist Labor Party stands for the working class, and the working class alone. The Social Democratic party is a middle class party, and a party of compromise. Witness the record of the Social Democracy. In 1898 Ernest Timson, who was the candidate of the Social Democratic party for common council in Ward 5 received an endorsement from the Democratic party. John C. Smith of the Twelfth Worcester Representative District in 1900 was the nominee of the Social Democracy and his name went upon the ballot with an endorsement of the Democratic party. James F. Carey of Haverhill voted for a $15,000 appropriation for an armory, to harbor those who would shoot down workingmen if they went on strike."

Debsite—"Mr. Timson did not accept the nomination of the Democratic party and sent a letter to the local papers stating his position. As to John C. Smith, I have received a letter stating that Mr. Smith had sent a communication to the Secretary of State protesting against allowing his name to go upon the ballot with the Democratic endorsement. The Secretary informed him that he was too late as the ballots were in the hands of the printer."

S. L. P. "Did you ever hear of a capitalist party endorsing a candidate of the Socialist Labor party? The Socialist Labor party is never too late to decline a nomination from a capitalist party. You stated that Ernest Timson protested against the Democratic party nominating him. Here are the facts in the case:

"The caucus of the Democratic party was held on November 28, 1898, and nominated Ernest W. Timson for councilman from Ward 5. The Social Democratic party held their caucus on December 2, five days after the Democrats had nominated Ernest Timson."

The chairman then took the stand and said:

"Is it not a fact that this man who is asking these questions works in Cass and Daley's in Salem, which is under control of the Tobin and Eaton Union? And is it not a fact that the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union scabbed it on the Knights of Labor Cutters when they went out on strike in Donovan's in Lynn?"

The chairman then introduced Charles Wentworth who said:

"We have challenged the Social Democratic party to a public debate with the Socialist Labor Party and the S. L. P. will pay for the hall."

The audience cried: "Accept, accept!" But Mr. Paige had to catch a train (although he lives in Lynn), and had disappeared.

This man Paige is a queer specimen of a man. He has a stupid and ignorant look and he wears a pair spectacles to hide his face.

Paige admitted to an S. L. P. man a short while ago that he recognized the fact that the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is a corupt organization and a detriment to the working class. But he did not think it was good policy for him to oppose the union as he had a good job and he might lose it if he courted the displeasure of Tobin and Eaton. Paige has a contract job and is a would-be boss, as he has a few men to work for him.

But a laughable incident took place before the meeting closed. A Debsite with a load on his mind (and stomach) next spoke up and asked this question:

"CAN YOU SHOW US A CERTIFICATE OF MORTGAGE AS TO WHICH IS THE ONLY GENUINE SOCIALIST PARTY UNDER THE HEAVENS?"

Now that question was typical of the Debsites.

We are going to capture a Debsite and tame him and bring him around to our meetings to ask the question:

"What is the difference between the Social Democratic party and the Socialist Labor Party?"

FRANCIS A. WALSH.

Lynn, Mass., May 12.

May-Day Celebration in St. Louis.

To THE PEOPLE—Again the International Labor Day has passed, and the result of our May Day celebration was a grand success.

Although an indoor meeting, it was well attended, and this proves that our announcements did not go unnoticed amongst the working class.

The members of the pure and simple unions were led by the fakirs to the picnic grounds, through dirty streets, regardless of the heat, displaying themselves for the inspection of capitalist politicians. When they arrived at the grounds they were confronted by corporation lawyers, professors, and reverend politicians, addressing them on the subjects of "Fraternity," "Economy," "Brotherhood of Capital and Labor," etc. But for the members of Section St. Louis, it was a day of joy, and a day of jubilation for the class-conscious workers.

A neat program was arranged, composed of songs, monologues etc., followed by discourses from several of our speakers, who went over all obstacles, heeding not the cry of conquered Labor Fakirs, or sneaking Social Debsocrats.

Comrade H. J. Poelling spoke on the subject of "Slavery Past and Present"; E. C. Dickman, "The Educated Proletariat"; Wm. Billsbarrow, "History of the S. L. P."; L. C. Fry, "New and Old Trades Unionism." After the last speaker concluded, several questions were asked, which were answered satisfactory. E. J. B.

St. Louis, May 12.

The Buzz-Saw in Kentucky.

To THE PEOPLE.—On May 1st the S. L. P. of Louisville held its City Convention, and nominated a full municipal ticket consisting of Mayor, six Alderman, twelve Councilmen and a County Clerk. Begining with the month of June regular out door meetings will be held and the campaign will be vigorously pushed until election day.

A splendid campaign committee has been elected, which will do its share to make life weary to the local labor fakirs, intellectual (?) Kangaroos and "unity" Debsites. Our local capitalist paper the "Evening Times" tries to belittle the S. L. P. at every occasion, while throwing bouquets at the "broad" Debs Democrats. This is not surprising, however, as the "Times" is a Democratic paper, and Democracy being "on the hog" as it were, these papers must necessarily look out for new issues to swear by.

The State Committee is now out of debt, and the Sections, with the exception of Fulton, have responded nobly to the call for the Pepin Circuit fund, $30 having been raised so far for that purpose.

The local S. T. & L. A., has also been reorganized and several new members added to the list, and also a special committee elected to begin a systematic warfare on the old fakirated pure and simple union, beginning with the cigarmakers.

The two cronies of the local labor movement McGill and Cronk are reaping a rich harvest by advertising capitalist candidates in their respective papers as "Labor's Friends." One of them even went so far as to denounce every union man who was so bold as to criticize "Carnegie's" philanthropy.

THE PRESS COMMITTEE.

Louisville, Ky., May 15.

Conditions in Two Harbors.

To THE PEOPLE.—The situation at Two Harbors is of interest. This town is thirty miles from Duluth, and is situated on the north shore of Lake Michigan. It is the great iron shipping point of the Minnesota Iron Ranges. About one-half of all the iron mined on the Mesaba and Vermillion ranges is shipped through this point.

There are about a dozen ore docks, the D. I. & R. car shops, employing about 2,500 men. During the summer Section Duluth sent speakers up every fortnight, for open air meetings, with good results. This fertile field, with its 2,500 wage-slaves, soon showed the budding fruit of the good S. L. P. seed. The vote grew most encouragingly, as also did the Socialist sentiment. But, like other towns, where the "free American workingman" stands with quaking knees, in fear of the bread-master, it was impossible to find the required ten for an S. L. P. Section. This was not because Socialism was undesired, but because fear of being "fired" held them back. Of course sufficient men could have been found to form a wishy-washy-hit-me-with-a-feather debating club, or something simiiar, but that is not what we wanted. Menageries or recruiting quarters for insane asylums are not to be found under the S. L. P. banner.

A crowd of quitters and whiners of the "reformer" type was not what we were after; so we waited, hoping the growth of the revolutionary sentiment would bring on courage to the weak. Better that, than an organization knowing not why it lives, and doing all sorts of freaky things in the name of Labor.

We wanted men who knew for what they organized, and how to get it. We wanted men who could plant their feet squarely on the rock bed of the class struggle, and with brain cleared by that wonderful medicine, fight, and have for their motto "The working class, first, last and always. Things or men against us, must be smashed. The emancipation of our class must be accomplished by our class. No fusion. No compromise. No quarter to the enemy. Capitalism, with its wage-slavery, must go, and in its place come the Workers' Republic, when we shall get all we produce.

To achieve that aspiration of the class conscious working class there is only one road, and that is via the unshakable Socialist Labor Party.

At first our agitation met with the time-worn objection "It will never come; you are too slow," but as the days rolled on, and the uncompromising tactics of the glorious Socialist Labor Party made themselves clear, the clouds began to break. The vote of 1900 confirmed it. The rout of the Democratic party showed anew the force of growth. Now, lo and behold! the springing-up-in-a-night-party, the Social Democracy, has appeared with a starter of "fifty-eight members with "a 150 by June 1." And as our stalwart comrade, Konezuy, of Two Harbors says: "The town is full of Social Democrats, who appear to have been made in a night, but who also appear to have been made something else at the same time."

As usual, any Tom, Dick, or Harry can join if he says "I am a Socialist." Politicians, labor crooks, any old thing can join, as long as it swells the number. The idea is to have a big party, cast a big vote, land in office played out Democratic office seekers, while the dupes, who honestly imagine the "big party" to be a short-cut-across-the-fields-to Socialism, can suck their thumbs.

But the Socialist Labor Party, with that magnificent confidence in the working class, will be found at their side, still breaking down the obstacles. Comrade Pepin will be in Two Harbors, May 12, 13, 14, and it is safe to say the S. D. P. will look like 20 cents worth of butter in a paper bag with the thermometor at 90. L. DWORSHAK,

Duluth Minn, May 10.

Bargain Day in Hartford.

To THE PEOPLE.—A meeting of the retail clerks was called on the 2d of this month at Putnam Phalanx Hall, especially in behalf of the lady clerks. The great I-am, Sullivan, state organizer of the clerks opened the meeting. He said in part:

"This is the only way the clerks can better their condition, to join the Clerks' Association, as this is an organization where they don't have "any merchants or politics;" there was a time when the merchants were opposed to such unions, but things have changed; now they are in favor of them, for the merchants see where we are benefiting them, at the same time benefiting ourselves; there is a SPECIAL INDUCEMENT FOR TO-DAY ONLY; the regular initiation fee for men is $2, but to-night it will only be $1; the regular initiation fee for ladies is $1; to-night it will only be 50 cents; and I would like to see all of the clerks present, who are not already members, hand in their applications for membership before leaving the hall. Mr. Hawes was to have addressed the meeting to-night as he promised us some time ago that he would, but through some misunderstanding or other he hasn't come here, so I would ask Mr. Dolin to make a few remarks."

W. J. Dolin said: "Every clerk should join the body; it is a great benefit to belong to it; everything is trust now, and the only thing for the clerks to do was to join the biggest trust in the country—the labor trust. The Retail Clerks' Association is affiliated with the A. F. of L.; it has the backing of one million members; the clerks complain of how their wages are being cut by the people from the country; why the people from the country came into the cities to get some of the shorter hours and more pay of the labor organizations, for they are getting shorter hours and more pay all over the country."

The attitude of this member of the Organized Scabbery, J. A. Sullivan, towards the Socialist Labor Party can be seen in the Central Labor Union, where he was a staunch supporter of the resolutions which were passed to boycot the DAILY PEOPLE; that he is ignorant besides being fakir goes without saying. Just think of it! Labor leaders getting the president of the Hartford Business Men's Association to organize labor unions, so they will have to pay more wages with less hours of work! W. J. Dolin is ex-secretary of Cigarmakers' Union No. 42, of Hartford, and at present is one of the leading salary getters of the New England Labor League.

There was about one hundred and fifty persons in the hall when the meeting opened. By the time W. J. Dolin had finished his display of ignorance of the labor question and economics, more than half of the audience had left the hall. Several local pure and simplers then made a few remarks; then the meeting was livened up by a male quartette, who sang a song entitled: "The Monk."

The writer saw about fifteen clerks hand in applications when the meeting adjourned. D. N. Hewes Company are the largest crockery dealers in the city.

The fakirs have by this means prepared a harvest field in Hartford for getting dues, but signs indicate an early crash in the faking industry here.

The Buzz Saw is working with wonderful precision.

A. H.

Hartford, Conn., May 10.

LETTER BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

"BRAZEN SERPENT," SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—There is no room for "challenges." The literature published by the S. L. P. is ample on the subject. From that literature you will be able to gather "what kind of government" the S. L. P. aims to establish. If you are not acquainted with that literature, apply to the Labor News Co., 2-6 New Reade street, this city, and learn something on the subject, before you swagger into the arena as a "challenger." If that "sort of government" doesn't suit you, tinker a better into existence. If your production on that head turns out as funny as your "Vol. I. No 1" panacea for social ills, we promise you it will be immortalized in these columns as that was.

J. O'F., ABINGTON, MASS.—The Employers' Liability act recently criticised in these columns was expressly the one proposed in this State, but vetoed by the Governor, not the one in force in Massachusetts.

M.M.A., SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—You ought to feel just the other way. The S. L. P., so far from suffering, is greatly benefited by the lies uttered against it by its enemies. A man can want no better than to have his enemies lie about him, constantly, continuously. The more freely they indulge in that sort of thing the more completely will they strangle themselves. Don't you know it takes 2 lies to prop up 1: 4 to prop up those 2: 8 to prop up the 4? The process of self-strangulation thus goes on sure and swift. If you have any doubts about the soundness of this theory, just hunt up a Party enemy. You will see the purple-lividness of the strangulee. It is, we verily believe one of the beneficent provisions of Providence.

J. B. DES MOINES, IA.—The S. L. P. has no private axe to grind, or private malice to gratify. True, if it had accepted the invitation of the Social Democracy to a joint convention, it could there have mopped the floor with the Kangaroo wing. That might have satisfied the private hatred that Kangaroo turpitude engenders. But that gratification could have been reached only with the loss of principle. To associate, however slightly, with the Social Democracy implies an abandonment of principle. The S. L. P. has other fish to fry than going out of its way for the sole purpose of dusting the already amply dusted Kangaroos.

G. P., WATSONVILLE, CAL.—1. Before being able to answer your question whether a Spiritualist can be a Socialist, we would have to await from you a definition of what you term "Spiritualism."

2. Easier is the question whether Spiritualism and Socialism are the same thing. No. Whatever "Spiritualism" may stand for it is not an invertible term with Socialism," any more than music is an invertible term with landscape painting.

J. M., EVERETT, MASS.—The Labor News Co. is the property of the S. L. P. It is the Party's literary bureau. It was started by the N. E. C. in the Eighties, and has always been a subject of the N.E. C.'s report to the National Conventions. The Constitution never made mention of it, probably as all mention would be superfluous.

R. H. J., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The working class does not "pay" the taxes. It is a distinctive feature of the process of "paying," that if one abstains from paying, he keeps in pocket the moneys he would have expended, had he paid. If the workingman "paid" the taxes, then the amount of money he would have, left to himself, in cases of tax reduction, would be larger than what he would have in case the tax remained. But it is not so. The Law of Values, applied to the market price of Labor is what determines the worker's wages. The workers' share of the product of their labor, their wages, is not determined by taxes. It is determined by the exploitation in the shop.

Taxes are wealth. All wealth is produced by Labor. Consequently, the taxes are taken from the product of Labor. But they are not taken from the wages of the worker, as they would have to be, if he paid them; they are taken from that portion of the product of Labor that Labor is, anyway, robbed of in the shop, by the capitalist system of production, i. e., from the profits of the exploiter.

It is for this reason that the capitalist class, although it never has read Marx, has sense enough to fight against taxes; and it is by reason of the complication of the subject that the Kangaroos, who are incapable of understanding Marx, get mixed upon the subject, and also talk "taxation."

H. S. A., LINCOLN, NEB.—The A. M. Dewey in the employ of the Washington government, who is making those flap-doodle speeches, is a California Kangaroo.

R. McD., CLEVELAND, O.—1. We don't know how many Socialists there are in Ireland.

2. There could be none but extremely technical reasons for saying that only a member of the S. L. P. should wear the button. What valid objection could there be if a non-member, who, however, stands fully by the S. L. P. should wear that button? With any other, however, the wearing of the button would be a badge of fraud.

W. H. M., DALLAS, TEX.—It is in the reproof of chance that lies the true proof of men. All "the confusion, crimination, and re-crimination" now going on is but the storm to blow the chaff away. People who can be easily decieved are not fit material to build with. The capitalists could always raise a wind strong enough to throw keel upward folks whose minds are so constructed that they can not, like a healthy stomach cast off the false.

"No. 6," NEW YORK.—Thanks for the "Administration" book, with pictures and sketches of its candidates. Did the "Anti-Administration" crowd at No. 6 not have one, too? Can you get us one? They are good to keep. It is to be hoped, however, that the sketches of the other candidates are less defective than the sketch they give of the unsuccessful candidate for Assistant Secretary, Frederick Emanuel Martin. We happen to know the gentleman well. The two really interesting incidents in his "career" are left out.

One is this: He was a member of the Party some seven years ago. One day, (about seven years ago) he came to THE PEOPLE'S office with a story of hard luck and persecution by the fakirs in No. 6 "on account of being a Socialist," and how he was so "strapped" that he had to live in Staten Island. He asked for a job, oh, so hard. The getting of an assistant in the business office of THE PEOPLE was just being considered, and the place was offered to him, salary $15. He declared, forgetful of what he had said just before about his "hard luck," that even $18 would be a sacrifice on his part; he was willing to sacrifice himself to the tune of $18, but not to that of $15. Another Party member being ready to take the place at $15, it was decided to give it to him, and not sacrifice Martin. Thereupon, great indignation on the part of Mr. Martin. "THE PEOPLE" he declared, "can never succeed when it gives jobs to Dutchmen and not to Americans." N. B. The "Dutchman" who got the job was born in this country, the same as Martin, and was "Dutch" only to the extent that his father was a German.—JUST AS MR. MARTIN'S.

The second leading incident in the gentleman's career, but suppressed in his sketch, was this: "With berlood in his eyes" at the "indignity thus put upon the Americans." Martin looked for revenge. He went spying around, and managed to get himself elected to the National Executive. But, spy as he may, he could find nothing to betray, and withdrew from the Party. His letter of resignation, bristling with mean insinuations, that gave the measure of the man, was sent to the Party.—AND IT APPEARED SIMULTANEOUSLY IN THE CAPITALIST PRESS.

There is a third incident that is typical of the man, and supplements the above two: Mr. Frederick Emanuel Martin joined the Kangaroo Social Democrats.

J. T., BROOKLYN, N.Y.—"Pollexphen" is an assumed name. It is not the name of the writer of the "Law and Labor" articles in the Monday DAILY PEOPLE. But the name is not a "manufactured" one. It was the name of a distinguished English judge, whose decisions are peculiarly luminous and left their stamp on the Common Law.

J. H., NEW YORK.—The passage you underscore in Stahl's report to the convention of the Sick and Death Benefit Fund, in which, referring to the mandamus proceerings started against his ring by the Evansville, Ind., Branch, he says: "Seeing that it was an easy thing for us to establish the true state of things, the complaint was dismissed," is, as you expected, a lie. But you must be cautious not to do the gentleman injustice in this case. Established as is his reputation for shameless lying, especially when his job is in danger, it is quite likely that in this case he did not mean to lie. You must remember that he is a very narrow, stupid fellow, ignorant, above all, of how things are done in this country, in short a genuine Timbooctooer. It is, therefore, quite likely that he understands the present stage of the mandamus proceedings, the way he puts it. But what he "understands" don't change facts. The facts are the case has now to be tried to establish the facts, and when so established, he will, as he and his Timbooctooers have all along, come out at the little end of the horn. S. L. P. men in a fight always win.

B. F. K., NEWARK, N. J.—"The Bogus?" "The Bogus" CHANGED its name? We never knew it had any to change. The thing died, and its obsequies were read, and the lessons thereof drawn editorially in these columns, at the time.

F. W., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—None of those "beautiful sentences" by the Rev. Herron has anything to do with the case. The sentences are all right, as far as they go. But they don't go far enough. Your whole argument shows you are wise enough to know that, in such cases, "sentences" are not all that one looks for. You are not trying to defend the sentences: that's not your object; that's only a means to your end: what you are trying to do is to justify the man by the sentences. Now, then, sentences uttered may serve as fractional argument: they are not enough: a man's conduct is the most important fraction. It is the determining fraction. Are you satisfied with the Rev. Herron's conduct? Leave aside his private conduct, what about his recent political action in Chicago? In the late municipal campaign in that city, there were three political parties that he would call Socialist,—the S. L. P., the Social Democracy, and the Kangaroo wing of the Social Democracy that split off and called itself "Socialist Party." Was it an accident that the Rev. Herron picked out of the three the Kangaroo one, and thus affiliated squarely with the Armory-Building element? Be wise.

E. S., NOKOMIS, ILL.—Guess you are as little informed on the Rev. Herron and the attitude of the S. L. P. toward the gentleman as it turned out you were informed on Texas. For the rest, the S. L. P spurns that puky morality that spells "mental imbecility." The S. L. P. is not "moral" enough to cause it to forget its own experience and the warnings of history; nor does it live with its eyes shut. The path behind us is strewn with Herrons.

N. T., NORWALK, CT.—The 23d Regiment is recruited mainly out of chapples of the "first families of Brooklyn." They are Democrats and Republicans, and are brought up with the idea that the working class is cattle. Their conduct in Albany is not, however, merely the result of such bringing up. Their families are, of course, stock and bond holders. So the "boys" are "giving a lesson" to the class that is considered to be there for the only and express purpose of furnishing dividends and interest upon which the idle capitalist is to live in luxurious idleness.

P. W., SO. NORWALK, CT.—Come, don't lash yourself into an ill humor that will prevent you from thinking. In the first place, it is not true that the expression "Herron threw his whiskers to the breeze" appeared in an editorial in this paper, it appeared in a report. In the second place, if that expression is calculated to give just cause for offence to "all men who wear beards," then every time the expression "rolled his eyes wildly around" appears in literature, all men with eyes must feel personally affronted; and every time the expression appears in literature: "he gesticulated fiercely with his arms," all men, and women, too, happy in the possession of two arms must gather indignation. According to you, Butler's "Hudibras" should be burned. Don't be silly:—or, if it is that you are weak enough to have been seized with the Herron microbe, then be more straightforward and say so. Then we know what kind of sickness we have to treat in your case, and will prescribe to you the right medicine.

F. F. D., COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—Shall reproduce the article at the earliest opportune season.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office y Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting held May 17th at 2 to 6 New Reade street, A. Klein in the chair. Absent, without excuse, J. Hammer. R. Katz was elected to act as Recording Secretary, pro tem. The financial report for the week ending May 11th showed receipts $59.45; expenditures, $37.53.

A committee from the ABENDBLATT appeared stating that in view of the changes that have recently taken place in regard to the management of the paper, it would be advisable to call a general meeting of party members in order to acquaint them with the state of affairs. Resolved that the N. E. C. recommend to Section New York to call such a meeting for the purpose indicated.

Organizers Dalton and Pepin send reports as to their work in Pennsylvania and Minnesota respectively, the latter having succeeded in forming a section at West Superior, Wisconsin.

Section Rockville, Conn., reported the expulsion of Emil Kohlhaase and William Schmidt for treasonable conduct. A motion was carried to the effect that sections, when reporting expulsions, should be more explicit in stating the reasons for the action taken.

Communications were at hand from Denver, Colo., both from the organizer of the Section and a member of the Section's Grievance Committee, containing the information that the Section had temporarily removed two of the members of the Grievance Committee in order to prevent them from trying a certain case. The members of the Grievance Committee held that the Section had no right to remove a member of a standing committee without charges, duly made and tried, as provided in in Art. XI., Sec. 2 of the party constitution, the less so since said action in removing these two members was taken at a special meeting called for an altogether different purpose. The Section on the other hand, held that the removal was only temporary, did not cast any aspersions upon the two men and that no charges had been brought, there being no reason for such. The N. E. C. ruled that the Section had been guilty of a violation of Art. XI., Sec. 2; the contention that no charges were brought against the two men and that none were thought necessary does not mitigate, but rather emphasizes the violation. The case itself is so clear that there is no need of entering upon the special meeting feature at all.

The Colorado State Committee reported the formation of a new section at Colorado Springs and that it is intended to soon send an organizer through the State.

The California State Committee sent copy of by-laws for the State organization for approval; with some slight changes they were approved. The committee also sent communication relative to the disturbances at San Francisco and from Section San Francisco itself a communication was at hand with a batch of expulsions. In view of the fact that the action of the N. E. C. relative to the by-laws of that section and its illegal General Committee could not have been known when the matters now reported transpired, it was resolved to postpone action for one week, but not to publish any one of the so-called expulsions reported, the whole transaction smacking strongly after star chamber proceedings.

A charter was granted to new section at Colorado Springs, Colorado.

The voting blanks for the general vote on the answer of the N. E. C. to the Social Democratic party are ready and will be sent to the State Secretaries at once, these to transmit them to the Sections in their respective States without delay, and, as far as possible, urge a full vote and prompt returns.

The Minnesota State Committee reported that they had an offer for funds in case a lecturing tour with a prominent speaker could be arranged by the N. E. C. The National Secretary is to inquire more closely as to details.

RUDOLF KATZ,
Rec. Sec., pro tem.

California State Committee.

Report of State Executive Committee, California:

To the Sections and members at large: Owing to the large amount of correspondence the secretary has been unable to send the report of the S. E. C. as often as desirable. The case against the Kangs has been practically thrown out of court, the judge having sustained the defendant's demurrer. It appears that the judge did not care to establish a precedent by giving a decision, prefering to have such come from a higher tribunal. (The question now arises, whether we would have to go on the ballot by petition, and we won, for as it appears to us, the matter would involve another law suit, so until definitely stated, we shall take no action. No doubt we will have to circulate petitions again.)

As soon as the constitution is approved by the N. E. C. copies of the same will be forwarded to each section of the State. Through the efforts of Comrade Harrington, a new Section has been organized in Kern County, while the section in San Joaquin County has been obliged to disband on account of the active members being forced to go elsewhere in search of work.

The S. E. C. has been donated a framed photograph of the delegates to the Tenth National Convention held June, 1900, which it has decided to dispose of at ten cents per ticket for the benefit of the State Propaganda Fund. It will be well for the sections and members at large to help dispose of as many tickets as possible. We hope to sell five hundred. The frame made of palm stems, is nineteen by twenty-two inches and will be a very suitable ornament for the parlor of a comrade so situated, or the headquarters of a section, and hope each and all will do their utmost to make the sale of tickets a success.

Financial Report from January 1 to May 1, 1901:

Balance, Jan. 1	$7.35
Receipts.	
January	$24.25
February	24.25
March	8.75
April	59.50
Total	$124.10
Disbursed.	
January	4.35
February	31.50
March	9.75
April	3.00
Total	$48.60

Balance May 1, 1901, $75.50

Fraternally yours,
LOUIS C. HALLER,
Secretary.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 10.

Gen. Executive Board, S. L. & L. A.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board of the S. T. & L. A. was held on Thursday, May 16, in the Daily People Building.

Members present: Katz, O'Rourke, Murphy, Gilhaus, and Ebert. Secretary Brower being in Albany, Comrade Pryor acted pro tem.

Communications:

One from L. A. 130, of Bartonville, Ill., stating that the Local there had been reorganized. Placed on file.

One from Mixed Alliance 276, of Philadelphia, Pa., giving report of condition of the movement there. Placed on file.

One from Otto Miller, organizer of Section Cincinnati, stating that the cloakmakers had joined the A. F. of L. Received and filed.

One from cloakmakers of Cincinnati, O., giving notice that they have joined the A. F. of L. Filed.

One from Secretary Eberle, of D. A. 15, giving report of conditions of that district, and stating that same is improving.

Received and filed.

One from the organizer of Albany, N. Y., requesting that a speaker be sent there on the car strike now going on.

One from Organizer Vaughan, of L. A. 345, of San Francisco, Cal., giving report of the newly organized Local there.

Received and filed.

One from D. A. 19, of Lynn, Mass., appealing for financial aid to sustain them in their fight against the pure and simplers, who are depriving them of their situations. This is evidently a preconcerted move, as the same tactics have been pursued in Haverhill. The pure and simplers and the Kangaroos are making common issue against the S. T. & L. A. We appeal for aid to carry on a vigorous agitation and a legal fight against the combined fakirs and Kangaroos.

On motion the appeal was indorsed, and Secretary instructed to send out an appeal to all Districts and Locals for financial aid to conduct this fight. Funds shuld be sent to M. F. Berry, Organizer, 12 Arch avenue, Haverhill, Mass.

Communications were also received from Los Angeles, Cal., Brooklyn, N. Y., N. Y City, Peoria, Ill., etc., etc. asking for general information forwarding dues, etc.

Upon motion regularly made and seconded, the organizer's commission of Thomas A. Hickey was revoked, without a dissenting vote.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

K. PRYOR,
Sec. pro tem.

D. A. 49.

The regular meeting of D. A. 49 was held on Friday evening, May 17, in the Daily People Building, and Secretary Brower being in Albany, Delegate Pryor acted pro. tem. Roll call of officers showed District Auditor and District Worthy Foreman absent.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Grievance Committee reported progress, and stated they would make final report at next meeting.

Organization Committee had nothing to report.

Committee appointed to investigate statement made by Lustig, gave their final report to the effect that after going through papers in the matter they find statement to be untrue, and recommend that comrade Lustig be instructed to retract the same.

On motion the report and recommendation were received and concurred in, and secretary instructed to so notify comrade Lustig.

REPORT OF LOCALS.

L. A. 141, Cigarmakers, reported progress, and trade dull at present. Admitted two new members at last meeting.

L. A. 215, Blank-book Workers. Progress. Trade busy. Had held a special meeting and settled the question of overtime.

L. A. 140, Bronx Borough Alliance, reported they had changed their meeting night to the first and third Tuesdays of every month. Are going to hold out-door meetings until further notice. Suggest that a standing calendar of meetings of Local Alliances of this D. A. be printed in THE PEOPLE. Action under new business.

L. A. 274, N. Y. Machinists, reported progress, and their mass-meeting in Arlington Hall had been a grand success.

L. A.'s 170, Lithographers; 298, Shoeworkers, and 1563, Excelsior Labor Club, reported progress.

L. A.'s 1, Daily People Alliance; 19, Waiters; 42, Yonkers Alliance; 98, Swedish Machinists; 1028, Musicians, and 2394, Shoeworkers, were absent. It is to be hoped that the above named Locals will take note of the absence of their delegates, and see to it that the same thing does not occur again. Every delemetings are held as they are always published for two days in advance in the DAILY PEOPLE, and at least one of the three delegates that every Local is entitled to should be present.

NEW BUSINESS.

On motion Comrades Schyrer and Stark were appointed a committee to see gate to this District knows when the the DAILY PEOPLE with a view to making arrangements for having a standing calendar of L. A.'s of this District printed in THE PEOPLE.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

K. PRYOR,
Sec'y pro. tem.

General Committee.

General Committee, Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, met Saturday, May 11, 1901, at 8.30 p. m. in the Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Chairman, Joseph Scheurer; vice chairman, Frederick Augustus Olpp. Thirteen new members were admitted.

A letter from T. A. Hickey, requesting his case be reopened for trial was tabled.

It was decided to send a copy of the resolutions adopted at the May Day mass meeting in Cooper Union to the Paris Section of the Parti Ouvrier Francais.

The City Executive Committee reported the May Day mass meeting had cleared expenses.

Assembly Districts are ordered to settle for Labor News Company indebtedness, assessment and for campaign leaflets. All tickets for the Bahnsen affair must be sent to L. Abelson before May 24, 1901.

The banner for the sale of largest number of tickets for the Daily People Concert of March 17, 1901, was awarded to the Thirtieth A. D., Manhattan.

An excursion arranged by the Tenth A. D., Manhattan, for the purpose of founding a club house received the endorsement of the General Committee.

The City Executive Committee was instructed to make inquiry into the advisability of founding a library for Section New York, and devise ways and means for its support.

Important for Buffalo, N. Y.

All readers of this paper in Buffalo and their friends are cordially invited to attend the agitation meetings of Section Buffalo, S. L. P. The Section halds meetings as follows:

Every Monday, at 8.30 p. m. at International Hall, 251 E. Genesee, near Michigan street, upstairs. Lecture and discussin.

Monday, May 27, B. Reinstein will lecture there on "History of Parti Ouvrier Francais" (French Labor Party). The readers of this paper know of the firm stand taken by this truly revolutionary party against opportunistic tendencies in the labor movement of Europe. They are thus given an opportunity to learn more about its history.

The open air meetings of the Section are held regularly every Saturday and Sunday at 8 p. m., corner Main and Niagara street, near Erie County Bank Building.

Attention Rhode Island.

There will be a picnic under the auspices of the Rhode Island State Committee on Sunday, May 26, at the Smith Farm near Thornton. Let all be present and enjoy the day with the Socalist Labor Party.

There will be music and refreshments. Take Thornton electric cars.

On Sunday, June 9, occurs the State convention in Textile Hall, Olneyville. Let every comrade in the State attend as important business relaive to the new Caucus Act will come before it, be on hand promptly at 3 p. m.

The annual excursion of the S. L. P. will take place Sunday, June 16, by steamer Bay Queen to Newport, where the millionaires spend the summer, and will include sail around the bay. There will be music and refreshments on the boat and a good time is promised to all who take the outing with us. Tickets can be obtained of party members for thirty-five cents each. Come and bring all your friends along with you.

For the Rhode Island State Committee, THOMAS F. HERRICK.

Boston's Method.

At its last meeting, the General Committee of Section Boston considered the celebration of July 1, the anniversary of htat day upon which first our DAILY PEOPLE sent forth its bugle call to the clambering masses of an outraged proletariat.

It was decided that the best celebration feasible, would be to raise as large a sum of money as possible, for a birthday gift to the DAILY PEOPLE and thereby to assist the awakening and education of the English speaking wage-slaves the world over.

To this end, a subscription list has been placed with each ward branch in the city and all members and sympathifiers are urged to contribute liberally thereto. HARRIET E. LOTHROP,
Secretary.

Pepin's Dates In Minnesota.

St Cloud, May 22, 23 24.
St. Paul, May 25, 26.
Stillwater, May 27, 28, 29.
Hudson, Wis., May 30, 31 and June 1.
Minneapolis, June 2.
Mankato, June 3, 4, 5.
Red Wing, June 6, 7, 8.
St. Paul, June 9.
Lake City, June 10, 11.
Wabasha, June 12, 13, 14.
Winona, June 15, 16.

Pittsburg, Pa., Agitation.

The speakers and subjects for our next series of Sunday lectures, to be delivered at 15 Arlington avenue, Hill Top, S. S. Pittsburg, are as follows:

May 26.—Dr. A. Hunter. Subject: Physical Effect of Child Labor.

Meetings start at 3 p. m. sharp.

These instructive lectures should be attended by the comrades and they should bring their friends with them.

AGITATION COMMITTEE.

Amsterdam, N. Y.

May Day Celebration of Amsterdam, S. L. P., will be held Friday evening, May 24, in G. A. R. Hall.

Original character sketches by L. W. Brown, of Schenectady.

Vocal selections by Miss E. L. Lake, soprano soloist.

Minch's orchestra will furnish music for the dancing and a good time is assured to all.

FRANK PLAYFORD,
Secretary Section Amsterdam, S.L.P.

Notice to 5th and 7th Mass. Congressional Districts.

At a conference of delegates from the sections in the Eighth Congressional District held at the headquarters of Section Somerville, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, on Sunday, May 19 it was decided to request the sections in the Fifth and Seventh Congressional districts which includes the followings sections, Woburn, Lynn, Everett, Malden, Stoneham, Chelsea, Revere and Wards Four and Five, Boston, to elect delegates to attend a joint conference to be held at 45 Eliot streets, Rooms 4 and 5, Boston, Sunday, June 9 at 3 p. m. sharp, to discuss the advisability of holding a joint picnic the same as last year or anything else the conference may decide upon in order to raise funds for the party.

CHARLES A. JOHNSON,
Secretary pro tem, 31 Dickinson street,
Somerville, Mass.

Rhode Island Comrades, Take Notice.

The annual picnic for the benefit of the campaign fund will take place next Sunday, May 26, commencing at 11 a. m., on Smiths Farm. Take Thornton cars. The grounds are beautifully situated, with many large trees, and are an ideal spot for a picnic. Refreshments, music and various games will be provided. Besides there will be speech making, and a general social time among the comrades who are expected from all over the State.

The Women's Branch is going to celebrate the anniversary of its organization in connection with the picnic, and the comrades are urged to bring their sweethearts, wives or women friends in order that they may become interested in the work of the Socialist women.

The Thornton electric cars leave the city every 20 minutes. There is no charge for admission.

The Way the Miners Do It.

BUENA VISTA, May 29.—The May Festival here was a grand success. We netted $39.45, and from the Yohogheny ball, $31.91, making a total of $71.36.

This amount was divided between the DAILY PEOPLE, "Il Proletario, and the "Sozialistiche Arbeiter Zeitung." A voluntary contribution of $3 was also sent to the DAILY PEOPLE.

The Goffey mines were closed down during the festivities as no one would go to work.

We had a cake walk as one of the features, and the woman who made the cake, for doing so could not get the local dressmaker to make her a dress. The dressmaker is a good churchwoman and does not like the Socialists. Pressure was brought to bear on our woman friend, but church or no church, she stuck to us. RICHARD DAVOLI.
Secretary.

S. L. P. Lectures In Dayton, Ohio.

Lectures will be delivered under the auspices of Section Dayton, S. L. P., at its hall, No. 34 Davies Building, as follows:

May 30th—"The Intolerant Tactics of the Socialist Labor Party," by J. R. Fraser.

June 13th—"What Socialism is, and Its Assurance as the Coming Order of Society," by Henry J. Kastner.

Lectures begin promptly at 8 p. m. The audience is invited to ask questions on the subject of the lecture and on matters pertaining to Socialism and Socialist tactics generally. Admission free.

Workingmen and women are cordially invited to attend these lectures, which will be made interesting as well as instructive.

Pioneer Mixed Alliance of San Francisco, Cal.

Pioneer Mixed Alliance, L. A. 345, of San Francisco, Cal., have elected the following officers for the next six months:

Organizer—J. T. Vaughan, 6¾ Golden Gate avenue, S. F., Cal.
Corresponding and Recording Secretary—Jos. de Vries, 325 Minna street, S. F., Cal.
Financial Secretary—C. H. King.
Treasurer—G. B. Wright.
Sergeant at Arms—A. K. Wind.
Agitation Committee—Geo. McShane and Edward Rentz
Grievance Committee—Paul Fisher, F. W. Lov and S. B. France.
Organization Committee—Jos. Alfonso and John McKenzie.

Lynn Morocco Glaziers' L. A.

Morocco Glazers, L. A. 269, S. T. & L. A., have elected the following officers:

President—Harry Brinton.
Vice President—Daniel McGarvey.
Financial Secretary—Harry Lane.
Recording Secretary—William Munsey.
Sergeant-at-Arms—M. Martin.
Keeper of the Roll—Thos. Dowd.
Members of Executive Board:
Harry Brinton, John Burke, John Dean, Thos. Dowd, Harry Lane.
Auditing Committee—George Martin, Thos. Dowd, George Sharp.

Daily People Birthday Gift.

Peter Damm, Chicago, Ill	$1.00
M. Shaynin, City	1.00
George Abelson, City	1.00
Robt. Hossack, Jr., B'klyn, N. Y.	1.00
R. McQ., City	1.00
E. C. H. Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Francois Francois, Coudersport, Pa	1.00
Chas. Caussain, Coudersport, Pa.	1.00
F. B. Weibel, Coudersport, Pa.	1.00
Leopold Houssiere, Coudersport, Pa.	1.00
A Friend	5.00
Total	$15.00

Somerville, Mass.

An important section meeting will be held on Friday evening, May 24, at 8 o'clock, at headquarters, 437 Somerville avenue. Every members hhould attend.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

NEWS FROM
THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The Class Struggle raged in all its fury in many cities last week according to the news from the Field of Labor, ending Saturday, May 16.

This fury took the form of armed conflict, strikes and lockouts, in which the militia, Pinkertons and capitalist brutality and criminality were conspicuous.

In the city of Albany, N. Y., the directors of the United Traction Company, whose employes were on strike for an increase of wages, the discharge of non-union men and the recognition of the union, after a week of idleness on their lines, determined to operate them with the aid of non-union men and Pinkertons.

The first cars run from the company's barns were attacked, most likely, by men in the employ of the company for that purpose.

These attacks, comparatively harmless in themselves, furnished a pretext for applying to the State of New York for the "protection" of the militia.

This "protection" was immediately granted. Many regiments, composed exclusively of "the better element," and noted for their working class hatreds, were sent to the scent of "trouble."

Arriving there, the militia with its customary brutal disregard for decency and justice, proceeded with wanton aggressiveness to suppress the least sympartly displayed in the interest of the strikers. They used their bayonets and guns, with the result that in the course of two days they had killed two inoffensive citizens, and wounded several others, besides committing other outrages.

As the two citizens killed were not strikers, but "influential and respected," the indignation which followed their deaths so stirred the staid bourgeois of Albany, that they indignantly demanded the ending of the strike.

Under these circumstances, the company agreed to meet the strikers in conference.

The result was that the ratification of an agreement in which the demand for increased wages is granted, but the discharge of the non-union men and the recognition of the union is denied.

In other words the strike is lost. The directors of the United Traction Company win, by means of the powers of the State, which the working class has so blindly and stupidly transferred to the members and upholders of the capitalist class, whose interests are the interests of the United Traction Company—the interests which derive their wealth and power from the robbery and oppression of labor by means of the ownership of capital—the interests of capital.

In the city of Dayton, O., the fight inaugurated there against "unionism," by the lockout of 2,400 employes of the National Cash Register Company, spread to other firms and corporations, mainly engaged in the lumber planing mill, carpenter and tailoring industries.

These firms and corporations, following the example of the Cash Register Company, have locked out their men approximating some 1,500 in number, in anticipation of strikes for renewal of union contracts, embodying increase of wages and decrease of hours of employment.

As a result of these lockouts labor conditions in Dayton are reported as ominous. Thousands of wage workers are already destitute, and further trouble is expected.

In the City of New York the bricklayers were locked out last Friday on 80 per cent of the buildings in course of construction. The lockout affected other trades, and 19,000 men were rendered idle as a consequence. It is believed that if the strike continues a few weeks 50,000 men will be idle.

The lockout is alleged by the building contractors to be due to the violation of an arbitration agreement on the part of the bricklayers.

This is denied, however. It is believed that the alleged violation is but a pretext to throw off "union dictation" and avoid the signing of new yearly contracts embodying increase of wages and decrease of hours, a move that is apt to prove successful, as building trades conditions in New York are favorable for it.

Both sides are very bitter in their contentions, and a repetition of the Chicago building trades lockout may be looked for.

Other building trades strikes occurred in Louisville, Ky., where carpenters want a minimum wage, nine hours a day, and employment of union labor only. At Peekskill, N. Y., where carpenters want an increase, and at Jamestown, where the plumbers want an increase, a nine-hour day and more stringent regulation of apprentices. The lumbermen in the planing mills at Duluth, Minn., struck against a 25 per cent reduction. They were assured by "Brother" Capital that he could get all the men he wants at the reduced wages, and that they (the striking lumbermen) ought to be glad to accept those wages.

In the city of Havana, Cuba, 3,000 stevedores, lightermen and cartmen are on strike against unsatisfactory wage scale. It is feared by the authorities that the strike will extend.

In the cities of Lowell, Worcester, and Ayers Junction, Mass., linemen of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, stand in sympathy with the striking linemen of Boston.

In the city of Toledo, O., sixty tug firemen struck for an increase of wages, which they assert are 40 per cent less than in other places.

In Clarkesville, Cal., the miners employed by Senator Clark struck. The 700 miners in the Portland mine, Colorado, were thrown out of work, as the mine owners refuse to allow union solicitors in the mine. It is feared that this will lead to a general strike, involving 15,000 men. The Butte and Boston and league. But the union soon got on to Colorado Smelting Plants, at Butte, Mont., employing 700 men, shut down rather than give the eight-hour day to the outside laborers.

The shovelers of the Ogdensburg Transit Company, Ogdensburg, N. Y., struck against the use of the Westbrook patent shovels operated by compressed air. One of these shovels does the work of four men. The men want increased pay if these automatic shovels continue in use. 300 custom shoemakers in New York City struck for an advance of 50 cents per pair; while the employes of the Canadian Locomotive Works, at Kingston, Ont., struck for reasons not given.

Machinists were discharged in Kansas City, Springfield, Ill., Seattle, Wash., Sharon, Pa., and St. Albans, Me. for agitating the nine-hour day. Strikes followed as a result.

The nine-hour day "general strike" was discussed in various cities last Saturday night. The feeling on the question is not definite, and it is probable that no such strike will take place. This intimation was given out during the week from the office of President O'Connell. The weakness of the machinists, where they are "organized," and the scattered cities in which "organizations" exist make a "general strike," in fact, impossible.

In addition to the foregoing list of armed conflicts, strikes and lockouts, the news from the Field of Labor was rounded out by shut downs. One in the elevators of the Elevator Trust in Brooklyn, another in the works of the American Waltham Watch Company, at Waltham, Mass., and the third, the textile mills, at Fall River, Mass. The last named one is the result of A FOUR WEEKS EXTENSION of the manufacturers' curtailment agreement, and affects 20,000 employes.

Armed conflicts, strikes, lockouts, and shut downs, such is the lot of labor under Capitalism.

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UNSHRINKABLE
MANTLE

Vulcan
Special Weave
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"LET THERE BE LIGHT!"

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Incandescent Light Co.,
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WE CLAIM:

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Our cremo and vulcan mantles are superior to any other mantle on the market. Their dazzling brilliancy and astounding durability are admired by all who have tried them. Ask your dealer to handle them. A handsome display box, containing a sample dozen of above mantles or branded with the Arm and Hammer sent to any address on receipt of one dollar.

Agents wanted all over the United States and Canada. Liberal terms.

SECTION ALLEGHENY COUNTY, S. L. P.
... GRAND RALLY ...
SUNDAY, JUNE 16th, 1901. up the MONONGAHELA RIVER
on the Beautiful Steamer "DACOTAH."

Boat stops at Pittsburg, South Side, Homestead, Braddock, Port Perry and McKeesport. GOOD MUSIC. Tickets, 25 Cents.

For full information and tickets send to WM. J. EBERLE, 12 Hoff St., Allegheny, Pa.

The assistance of all readers of THE PEOPLE is earnestly desired.

NEWS FROM
THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

The news from the Field of Capital for the week ending Saturday, May 18th was not as rich in items showing the onward march of concentrations in the way of new trusts and combinations, as were the weeks that proceeded it.

The panic that followed the struggle for the control of the Northern Pacific has left the financiers of the country in a somewhat unsettled condition.

The straightening out of old industrial enterprises, rather than the floating of new ones has been their chief concern during the week under consideration.

Under these conditions the number of new trusts and combinations must necessarily be light; with the clearing away of the uncertainty, however will come a larger number than ever before.

Among the new consolidations was one formed by the small potteries of the East Liverpool, O., district. This consolidation is backed by Chicago capital and was formed for the purpose of protecting the small potteries from the inroads of the large ones. This, no doubt, will prove a consoling fact to those who believed competition prevents consolidation.

A powder trust was formed of four houses on the Pacific Coast. At present these four houses control the territory of the entire western part of the United States to British Colombia and Alaska on the north, and Mexico and Central America on the south. Heretofore these four houses have worked per agreement, but the project entered into will bring the four companies under one management and incorporation.

A combine was formed at Kansas City to control the egg production of Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Southwestern Missouri. There will, no doubt, be some consolation in this to all those who believe that the capitalist methods applied to industrial interests cannot be applied to agricultural ones.

The Harriman syndicate, which is carrying on the work of consolidation among the railroads, secured control of the Wisconsin Central.

The St. Louis Southwestern (the Gould system) secured control of the Gulf and Interstate Railroad, extending from Galveston to Beaumont, Texas; thus giving the Southwestern an inlet into the new oil fields.

An elevated railroad consolidation was effected in Chicago by the merging of the Northwestern Railroad, the Lake street elevated railroad, the Union Loop Co. and the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad, into one company.

The American Light and Traction Co. was incorporated at Trenton with a capital of $40,000,000. It is believed that the company is incorporated as a merger for North New Jersey lighting and trolley interests.

A new company will absorb the Electric Co. of America and the American Railways Co., two Philadelphia corporations. The new company's capital will be $16,000,000.

The mine owners of Indiana disbursed a consolidation with a capital of 15 to 20 millions of dollars.

In addition to these new trusts and amalgamations there were also some important absorptions.

Senator Clark of Montana, added to his enormous and diverse interests, a half dozen mining claims in Crass Valley, California, for which he paid $250,000.

It was reported that $15,000,000 had been secured for the purpose of purchasing the Bethelem (Pa.) Steel Co., in the interests of the Vickers Sons and Maxin and the Cramp Co., ship building alliance.

The United States Steel Corporation (the Billion Dollar Steel Trust), has agreed to take the entire tin plate output of the Sharon (Pa.) Steel Co., for a period of five years. This is practically an absorption of this company.

Not content with this record for a week, not content with absorbing steel and iron interests in Canada, the Steel Trust has also absorbed the $10,000,000 steel plant in course of construction by New York capitalists at Monterey, Mexico.

Finally, it was reported that the American Cigar Co. had absorbed several cigar factories in Boston, with the intention of dismantling them and transfering the work to othe rfactories, there to be done by girls.

During the week a company was incorporated at Trenton, that will be watched with interest by small dealers as it may prove another means along with the large department stores and the projected retail agencies of the coal trust of concentrating the distribution of products under capitalism.

It is called The United Cigar Store Co. It is to operate cigar stores and has a capital of $2,000,000.

With the Tobacco Trust squeezing out the jobbers the Cigar Trust squeezing out the cigar manufacturers, it looks as if this corporation was destined to also.

Section Detroit's Picnic.

A grand picnic at Beyer's Grove, (Kirsch-wald.) Mack avenue, near Van Dyke, arranged by the Socialist Labor Party, will be held on Sunday June 9. Good music. dancing floor, bowling alley and other games and amusements. Come and have a good time. Admission free. Take Mack avenue car.

Dalton's Dates in Penn'a.

Scranton and Vicinity.
Taylor, Pa., Thursday, May 23.
Mooka, Pa., Friday, May 24.
Moosic, Pa. Saturday, May 25.
Avoca, Pa., Monday, May 27.
Duryea, Pa., Tuesday, May 28.
Pittston, Wednesday May 29.